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—Anand Studio.

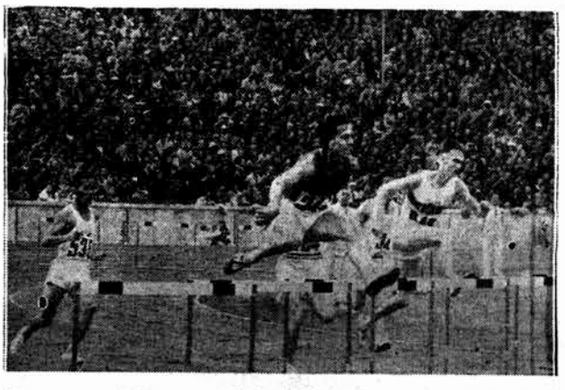
MOUNTAI

WARRIO

(Left) The "Gutenberg-Bible" on show at the Exhibition Deutschland, Berlin. Two masterprinters in their historic attire are standing by it.

(Right): Japanese girls tying coloured papers written over with "Happy the Milky Way", in celebration of Tanabata Matsuri festival on July 7, when the star Altair crossed over Milky Way to meet the Weaver.

American Women's Olympic Team: Left to right; front row—Betty Robinson, Evelyn Ferrara, Harriet Bland, Tidye Pickett, Betty Burch and Olive Hasenfus. Back row—Anne O'Brien, Annette Rogers, Dee Boeckmann, Helen Stephens, Gertrude Wilhelmson and Louise Stokes. Of these, Helen Stephens won women's 100 metres and Gertrude Wilhelmson the 800 metres races.



Patterson, U.S.A. (3rd from left) wins in 400 metres hurdle race at Olympic Games. Second was Lavo-[illegible]ss, Argentina, and third Scheelo, Germany.

M. Romain Rolland (centre), French Nobel prizeman in Literature, arrives in Paris to assist at the presentation of his "14th of July".

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: AUGUST 23, 1936.

Love In The African Desert

The Arab In Love

By ROSITA FORBES
(The Celebrated Explorer And Novelist)

It is difficult to write generically of the Arab because, naturally, there is no more resemblance between the polyglot Syrian student and the Wahabi of Nejd than there is between the Swedish philosopher and the Basque peasant. Yet the Damascan who can discuss politics in four languages and the fanatical warrior of the central deserts who cannot even read the Koran are both Arabs and both maintain the harem system with regard to their women. This is the only point of contact between them.

Neither of them see the women they marry before the wedding-day, so love for them is limited to the sentiment they feel for some unveiled girl with whom they pass a few idle hours. The strongest passion of primitive Arab life is undoubtedly war. The desert youth looks forward to the excitement of his first raid as the average Latin does to a love affair. A desert proverb runs, "Man is made for war and woman for his relaxation". And I believe the tribesman has more affection for the trotting camel on which he pursues his enemy or the stallion which takes him to the chase than for any woman, except perhaps his mother.

I remember discussing the subject in the tents of the Emir Abdullah, who had just returned from a visit to England. An exceedingly good-looking young sheikh with smooth olive skin, enormous brown eyes and long plaits of henna-ed hair, exclaimed, "When my women are sick I give them medicine and when they are hungry I give them food but what is this love you talk about?"

Such a remark is representative of the attitude of the average warrior who lives by the fleetness of his steed, the keenness of his sight and the steadiness of his hand on the trigger. To such a man, woman in his hours of ease is as much a physical necessity as food and sleep, and she is equally easy to obtain.

Bargaining For The Bride

Among all the fighting tribes, from one end of Arabia to another, the women outnumber the men, because they are not killed in battle, and, as it is a disgrace for any girl to remain unwed after the age of fourteen or fifteen, it is the ambition of every father to dispose of his daughter as soon as possible.

In the great, black camel-hair tents of desert chieftains, the women are as secluded as within the blind mud-walled dwellings of the villages.

When a youth wants a bride or an old man a mother for his sons, he bargains for her just as if she were any other kind of animal. Seated on a sheepskin spread on the desert sand and leaning against a camel-saddle, he will discuss tribal politics till the moment before he rises to leave and then, as if it were an afterthought, mention the price, in livestock or weapons, that he is prepared to pay for the girl his female relations have recommended to him.

It is related how an Englishman, visiting Ibn Saoud, Sultan of Nejd, on the eve of his breaking camp, when five hundred tents and a host of camels would go southward with the dawn was warned that a new bride had that moment arrived in the monarch's camp. The Englishman, embarrassed by the inopportuneness of his visit, made every effort to curtail his business, but the Sultan kept him talking till long after midnight and dismissed him with the remark that it was hardly worth parting since they would meet with the sun. The representative of civilisation smiled, for the girl was reputed lovely, but Ibn Saoud justified his boast. Before the green of the false dawn faded, the mighty caravan was on the march.

The desert Arab loves his sword, his tribe and his race, but there is little romance about his wooing, though, according to a custom which is only observed by townsmen, for three days after the girl, who is a stranger to him, has been escorted to his tent, she is supposed to be safe from his attentions.

Precincts of Yasukami Temple, Tokyo, with the cherry trees in full bloom.

There is one African tribe which celebrates its nuptials at the end of Ramazan, the month of fasting. In turn, each girl of the village is mounted on a white camel and sped into the desert, whither the youths follow her and he who catches the trailing end of her rein leads her back in triumph as a bride.

Exaltation Of Motherhood

In mountainous Asir, a maiden, veiled, and mounted on a dromedary, is still supposed to lead the first raiding-party of the year, and if it be successful she may choose the husband she desires among the survivors of the ghazu.

Motherhood is the goal of every Arab woman, for according to the only creed she knows, "Paradise is under the feet of the Mothers." She is brought up to serve and to realise the dignity of such service, for another Arab proverb runs, "Any who is worthy may serve, but only from the highest may service be accepted?"

Age is honoured among the Arabs whether it be masculine or feminine because it is connected with wisdom, so the old women have a respected position in their families and they are the marriage-makers of the tribe.

I remember talking to an aged Sheikh, who had had between eighty and ninety wives—in rotation of course, for Islam restricts the number to four. Expressing the polite hope that he would make up the hundred before he died, I was startled by his indignant reply. "Under Allah, it shall be two hundred!" he exclaimed "for my grey beard is the result of wisdom not of years!"

Divorce

Quarrels are not usual among a race, where one sex is brought up in complete subjection to the other. Still, by Sheria law which, I imagine, in this case is rarely enforced, the woman who "raises her hand against her husband" is liable to death by slow strangulation.

In primitive Arabia divorce is so much easier than argument! It is only necessary for man or woman to say, "I divorce thee," three times before witnesses for the marriage to be dissolved. The couple can re-marry three times, but in case they want to make a habit of it, after the third divorce, a "man of straw" must intervene before the original couple can be re-united. This proxy-bridegroom, is wedded to the volatile lady for a single night, during which one of her male relations watches at the head of the couch and a guardian appointed by her ex—and future husband keeps vigil at the foot! The position of the man of straw" must be uncomfortable, but it is a remunerative profession in the Yemen, where the hot wind, blowing over the Tehama desert, raises a curtain of sand and strains nerves to breaking-point.

Legendary Lovers

Love in the desert is represented by a few poems sung at evening round the scanty fires. These tell of Antar, legendary Nubian hero and slave, in love with Abla, his master's daughter, who compared her smile to "sunshine on swords drawn in battle"; or of "The Madman of Leila" the fool who followed his love in disguise, singing under what he thought was her

(Continued on page 51)

LOOK OUT
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See Page 29
OF THIS ISSUE

THE EFA

RUSSIAN SCIENTIST EXPERIMENTS WITH WORLD'S DEADLIEST REPTILE

(Taken from a Broadcast by Radio Centre, Moscow, U.S.S.R.)

When it arrived in Tashkent, it was domiciled in one of the best streets of the town. Tall and straight poplars surrounded its small habitation. A beautiful shady pathway led right up to the door. During the day and in the evening, dozens of curious people would go along this path in order to look through the window of that mysterious thing.

The thing had no home. There was no part of the world which was willing to call it theirs. It didn't even have a permanent name, since no one really seemed to know its origin. In Africa it was called Kupur, in Egypt—Khariba, in Bengal—Varian-pambo. From India it came to our country through the sands and in the Pamir mountains they named it Zakharli--nor and in Samarkand Ilian. It lived in many countries and everywhere it aroused but one feeling, a feeling of terror. But there lived one person in Tashkent who decided to overcome this feeling. He named the newcomer Efa and put a sign-board over its habitation showing a human skull and the words "Beware-death."

Cobra Dies In 30 Seconds

The strength of the Efa lay in a few drops of poison and its bite resulted in an agonised death. The cobra died but 30 seconds after the bite of the Efa. And it was this reptile that so interested Boris Pestrinsky, a scientific worker of the reptile department of the Tashkent zoological gardens. Pestrinsky had undertaken a noble but extremely dangerous task—that of finding a means of saving tens of thousands of people bitten by the Efa. According to him the terrible fame of the Efa should be destroyed by means of a horse. In order that the blood of this animal might become stronger than the poison of the Efa, it was necessary, over a period of a whole year, to inoculate the horse with the death-dealing liquid in various doses. These doses had to be gradually increased, beginning with small quantities which were not dangerous and ending with a dose 16 times greater. In order to discover the precise fatal quantity of poison, Pestinsky decided to begin his experiment on white rats.

One had to have iron nerves and self-control to catch hold of the head of that twisting snake. Pestinsky had these qualities and he caught the flat skull of the snake hard between his fingers. He then pushed a glass tube into the snake's mouth and a few drops of transparent poison slowly trickled along the tube. Pestrinsky then began his experiments by inoculating two rats with a 2/1000 part of a gram of the liquid, but even this infinitesimal does proved fatal. In ten minutes the rats' eyes closed wearily, they found difficulty in breathing and finally after vomitting blood, they died. Pestrinsky examined the bodies to find that all the inner organs were covered with blood. It was established that the poison of the Efa destroys the blood corpuscles and causes all the inner membranes to bleed profusely. Moreover, the blood could not be stopped since it had lost its capacity to coagulate.

Pestrinsky Gets Bitten

While transferring the snake to its permanent home, Pestrinsky was bitten in the hand. Fully expecting this to prove fatal, Pestrinsky tied a rubber tube tightly round his bitten finger and whilst waiting for someone to call a doctor, he drank of six tumblers of vodka. Apparently, however, the vodka neutralised the poison of the Efa and he didn't even get drunk. He then inoculated himself with a three per cent. mixture of margantz calcium in order to help the blood destroy the poison. His hand was already getting cold. Instead of rising, his temperature fell and the pulse increased to 136 beats per minute.

As none of the doctors at the hospital were acquainted with the peculiarities of the poison, Pestrinsky himself, gave them instructions. He suggested that blood should be taken from him and as with the case of the rats, it did not coagulate. Like the rats; Pestrinsky began to vomit, but there was a difference in time and he was convinced that the measures taken were having their effect. Five days of fight gave him hope that he would pull through. Generally Pestrinsky suffered from malaria and he was afraid that an attack of this disease might seriously weaken his already exhausted organism. The last attack had taken place the day before he was bitten, which meant that the next attack was due the next day. Pestrinsky advised the doctors to draw some more blood and inoculate him with a dose of glucose and insulin as this treatment should have the effect of making his blood coagulate.

But in the course of three days there was no attack of malaria and Pestrinsky seriously began to consider how the poison of the Efa could be used for medical purposes. His health began to improve, his temperature rose, blood pressure became normal and everything seemed to be in order. On being congratulated on his recovery, Pestrinsky insisted that this was due to the fact that the Efa had bit him after he had withdrawn some poison from it and was convinced that the snake had not had time to produce a new quantity of poison.

Safe At Last!

On the seventeenth day after having been bitten, Pestrinsky left the hospital. He was still weak and needed a long rest, but he refused a pass to a sanatorium and declared that he now considered himself duty bound to continue his experiments with the Efa. He took the key of the cage and went off to pay a visit to the most poisonous snake in the world, the poison of which he has firmly decided to use for the benefit of mankind.

TECHNICAL PRESS AND PATENTS

New Information Service Installed In Berlin

The amount of technical literature produced in the World is so enormous that even the most obscure side-lines of mechanical or technical invention are positively flooded by whole masses of literature. For some years now industry itself has been inclined to regard this overwealth of written matter rather askance and to ignore it to a large extent altogether. Even in other technical circles the value of the technical press both in regard to theory and practice is often under-estimated. This is a great mistake and one which often has undesired consequences. There is no denying the fact that all scientific and technical research work which is dealt with in detail in the technical press, finds here a permanent record, which may be forgotten but can never be entirely lost.

It is also a mistaken idea that the recognized records can supply a complete list of standard works on a certain subject. Even the best and most complete indexes only include a fraction of the literature published on a special technical matter. The "American Engineering Index," which is the most complete work of its kind, publishes reports from about 3,000 technical journals and brings about 50,000 articles every year, yet this amounts to at most 10 per cent. of the total world output of technical and scientific periodicals! Inspite of the specialized nature of this publication, certain important spheres and interesting technical matters are omitted.

Then, again, industry and technical research are not only concerned with the very latest and most modern treaties on new inventions, but also with important opinions which may have been recorded some time in the past. Those who have had occasion to look up some report already half forgotten will appreciate the fact. Another factor which complicates matters is that only very big firms are able to subscribe to all periodicals dealing with their branch personally. The majority have to rely on the public libraries. the mysteries of which even engineers during their training seldom succeed in penetrating. Thus, it usually happens that the constructive proofs are often first seen when they are produced by the plaintiff in an action for unauthorized use of a patent. The fact that of the total number of 360,000 annual applications made all over the world, no less than 160,000 are turned away, patents already existing, shows what an enormous amount of technical literature is unknown. The sums of money lost year by year in actions for wrongful use of patented rights must run into hundreds of thousands of pounds.

New Information Bureau

For a long time no one knew how to put an end to this state of affairs, but recently a practical attempt has been made in Germany. The Library of the Technical College in Berlin, the largest technical library in Germany after the official collection of the Reich Patent Office, has established a special new information and advice bureau which is served by fully trained engineers and technical helpers. This institution is not a purely German one, but will be at the disposal of all those interested in technical matters from the practical or theoretical point of view. To begin with certain special subjects which are more or less neglected by the "American Index," such as electro-technics, welding, machinery etc., are being dealt with. The whole international literature which appears on these matters is collected and indexed in files which can be placed at the disposal of the industries interested. In case of need the publications in question can be supplied, or in the event of their being out of print, copies, will be made, and a special feature is a trained staff of translators. However, the service will be purely for reference purposes, no opinions will be given, it being left to those who receive the material to judge of it themselves.

According to experience up to the present this information service is going to be extremely useful and equally popular, and the range of its activity will be widened from year to year to include more and more different spheres. The information and advice bureau of the Technical College in Berlin will readily supply engineers abroad with the names of important German Works on any particular subject.

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Musings in a ∴Train∴

Books—Dust—Sand —Call of the Stars —The Blue-Green Sea

By JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

Friends often ask me: When do you read? My life seems pretty full of various activities, some useful perhaps, others a doubtful utility. It is not easy to make friends with books and live in their charmed world when the horrid business of politics consumes our youth and eats up our days and nights, which, under a better dispensation, would be given to happier pursuits. Yet even in this dreary round I try to find a little time at night to read some book that is far removed from politics. I do not succeed always. But most of my reading takes place in railway trains as I journey to and fro across this vast land.

A third class or an intermediate class compartment is not an ideal place to read in or do any work. But the invariable friendliness of my fellow-travellers and the courtesy of railway officials make a difference and I am afraid I cannot pretend to experiencing all the discomforts of such travelling. Others insist on my having more than my fair share of space, and many acts of courtesy give a pleasant human touch to the journey. Not that I love discomfort or seek it. Nor I do indulge in travelling third class because there is any virtue in it or principle involved. The main consideration is one of rupees annas and pies. The difference in third class and second class fares is so great that only dire necessity induces me to indulge in the luxury of second class travel.

UNPROGRESSIVE G.I.P. RY.

In the old days, a dozen years ago, I used to write a great deal while travelling, chiefly letters dealing with Congress work. Repeated experience of various railway lines made me judge them from the point of view of facility of writing on them. I think I gave first place to the East Indian Railway; the North-Western was fair; but the G.I.P. Railway was definitely bad and shook one thoroughly. Why this was so I do not know, nor do I know why fares should differ so greatly between the different railway companies, all under State control. Here again the G.I.P. Railway stands out as one of the most expensive, and it will not even issue ordinary return tickets.

I have given up the habit of writing much in a train. Perhaps my body is less flexible now and cannot adjust itself well as it used to the shaking and jolting of a moving train. But I carry a boxful of books with me on my journeys, taking always far more than I can possibly read. It is a comforting feeling to have books around one even though one may not read.

This journey was going to be a long one, to far Karachi, almost it seemed to me, after my air journeys, half way to Europe. So my box was well filled with a variety of books. I started off, as was my wont, in an intermediate class compartment. But at Lahore, the next day, fearful and terrifying accounts of the heat and the dust on the way weakened my resolve and I promoted myself to the luxuries of second class travel. Thus travelling in style and moderate comfort, I went across the Sind desert. It was as well that I did so, for even in our closely shuttered compartment clouds of fine dust streamed in through all manner of crevices and covered us layer upon layer, and made the air heavy to breathe. I thought of the third class and shuddered. I can stand heat and much else but dust I find much more difficult to tolerate. Among the books I read on the long journey was about a remarkable and unusual man, Edward Wilson, lover of birds and animals and comrade unto death of Scott in the Antarctic regions. The book had a double appeal to me, for it had come to me from yet another remarkable man. It was a gift from A. G. Fraser, for long principal of the Achimota College in West Africa, that noble and unique monument of African education which he had built up with labour and sympathy and affection.

DESERT SAND

The sandy, inhospitable desert of Sind passed by as the train sped along, and I read of the Antarctic regions and of man's gallant fight against the elements, of human courage that conquered mighty nature itself, of endurance almost beyond belief. And of high endeavour and loyalty to comrades and forgetfulness of self and good humour in the face of every conceivable misfortune. And why? Not for any advantage to the persons concerned, not even obviously for the public good for the marked benefit of science. Why then? Simply because of the daring that is in man the spirit that will not submit but always seeks to mount higher and higher, the call that comes from the stars. Most of us are deaf to that call, but it is well that a few hear it and ennoble our present generation. To them life is a continual challenge, a long adventure, a testing of their worth.

"I count life just a stuff
To try the soul's strength on...

Such a one was Edward Wilson, and it is well that after having reached the Southern Pole, he and his companions lay down for their final rest in those vast Antartic regions where the long day follows the long night and silence reigns. There they lie surrounded by immeasurable expenses of snow and ice and over them the hand of a man has put up a fitting inscription:

"To strive to seek, to find and not to yield."

The Poles have been conqeured the deserts surveyed, the high mountains have yielded to man, though Everest still remains proud and unvanquished. But man is persistent and Everest will have to bow to him, for his puny body has a Mind that recognizes no bounds and a spirit that knows no defeat. And then, what remains? The earth because smaller and smaller and romance and knightly adventure seem to go out of it. We are even told that a flight to the Pole may be a common occurrence before long. And the mountains have funiculars running up their sides and luxury hotels at the top where jazz bands break the stillness of the night and mock the eternal silence of the snows, and dull middle-aged people play bridge and talk scandal, and bored and blase young people and so old seek pleasure feverishly, and seek in vain.

And yet, adventure is always there for the adventurous and the wide world still beckons to those who have courage and spirit, and the stars hurl their challenge across the skies. Need one go to the Poles or the deserts of the mountain for adventure when the adventure of life is there for all who care? What a mess we have made of this life of ours and of human society and with plenty and joy and a free development of the human spirit open to us, we yet starve in misery and have our spirits crushed in a slavery worse than that of old Let us do our bit to change this, so that human beings may become worthy of their great inheritance and make their lives full of beauty and joy and the things of the spirit. The adventure of life beckons and it is the greatest adventure of all.

The desert is covered with darkness, but the train rushes on to its appointed goal. So also perhaps humanity is stumbling along though the night is dark and the goal hidden from us. Soon the day will come and instead of the desert there will be the blue-green sea to greet us.—"Modern Review."

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DEVIL MAGIC OF TO-DAY

Pen Pictures From A Wanderer's Log

By ROBERT M. MACDONALD, F.R.S.G.S.

Supernatural phenomena are not now greatly believed in this country, and although people gifted with what is termed "second sight" can still be met with in the Scottish Highlands, their visions do not impress others as they did in former times. But there are parts of the world where the fear of ghosts, devils and evil spirits exercise absolute sway to-day, practically governing the lives of the human beings concerned.

Perhaps the present state of unrest in the New Hebrides Islands (under the co-dominion of Great Britain and France) and the recent massacres in the Solomon Islands which are entirely British, may be the means of drawing attention to the strange inexplicable happenings in those places which are part of the daily existence of peoples whose origins reach back into the mists of remote time. Many learned thinkers and most white men who have sojourned in those parts, believe that there are influences in actual existence among those islanders not known in our school-taught philosophy.

The New Hebrideans have several peculiar forms of "devils," and their priests and sorcerers work continually in endeavour to propitiate them or guard against their machinations. Any white man who has lived on the Island of Tanna of this group, can testify that things happen there utterly beyond his five senses to understand, and both British and French Governments are baffled to-day in their attempts to solve the mystery of the dreaded "Netik"—a form of devil magic which obtains there.

A Gruesome Fetish

The Netik is an inanimate object made from nail or hair clippings, a bit of an ear, toe or finger, or any part of a living man. By incantations and other "magics" a wandering spirit is attracted to this gruesome fetish and its evil influence at once begins to assert itself over the man from whom the Netik was derived The man thus brought under Netik influence becomes possessed of the particular devil which has been conjured into the Netik; as a result he may be afflicted with madness, develop a suicidal tendency, or a sloppy amorous disposition, or anything else. When he knows he is under a Netik he and his friends go out with their guns to find out who is controlling the source of the trouble, but as Netiks are a commodity in Tanna exchanged in barter for pigs, women and copra and the owner therefore difficult to discover, all potential enemies are suspected, and the Netik hunt soon leads to wholesale murder and all sorts of complications. The writer has had an experience of the working of the Netik, and, like all white vanilla-planters or copra-collectors in Tanna, he will cut his own hair if ever he finds himself on that otherwise delightful island again!

The Bunyip of the Australian Aborigines is another weird "thing" in which few people believe until they have been wanderers in the mystic Never-Never Land long enough to have become infected with the indescribable spirit which hangs over that lone, eerie yet glamorous region. The Bunyip is supposed to live in the depths of volcanic waterholes, and, according to the natives, only shows himself on the nights of full moon. It is said to be a combination of fish, animal and devil, and the man who beholds it dies before sunrise. Some men who have never been more than a few miles from railhead anywhere in the bush say that the white man who 'thinks' he has seen this apparition dies because he has hypnotised himself into the belief that he must die.

An Awful Phenomenon

But the writer is hardly of that opinion. He was once one of four prospectors in South Western Queensland who certainly were not troubled with imaginative powers. One never-to-be-forgotten night, when the kookaburras laughed in the blue gum trees over-hanging a deep, weed-covered pool, and the full moon's blue radiance bathed the funeral fronds of the ghostly mulga scrub, a cry which none of us had ever heard before, suddenly startled the atmosphere into vibration. Beginning on a note high above the range of the human voice, it slowly wailed down a nerve-shattering scale until it expired with a puff, as of gas going out, into nothingness. The awful sound paralysed us, and helplessly, we waited for a recurrence but the sound was not repeated and at length Long Tom, a reckless South Australian, got up from the camp fire and went over to the pool to investigate. He came back presently and said quietly: "I've got my call, mates. I've seen the Bunyip!"

We did not ask Tom to describe what he had seen, but we caught our horses, and, leaving our opal specimens behind, rode out over the sandy plains and camped again far from the waterhole. Not one of us made any reference to the experience of earlier night, and when we finally turned in, Tom, apparently had forgotten his share of it. But when the sun rose next morning he was lying peacefully in his blanket—dead! At an enquiry held in the nearest settlement, afterwards, it came out that the natives knew the waterhole as the "bilya bakyan" (demon's home), and would not go near it under any circumstances. There are three white men living to-day who might better their financial conditions considerably had they the opal they left by that lone pool, but it will lie there for ever as far as any of them are concerned.

A Solomon Islands Mystery

It was in the Solomon Islands, however, that the writer heard of the Vele, the most inexplicable of all the phenomena, occult or otherwise within his knowledge. The Vele was first named by the French comparatively recently, but the natives say it is a devil left there by a race of winged pigmies who flew away from the islands ages before the present people came there, and it is a curious fact that the little men of the Snow Mountains of New Guinea have a legend of a race of devils whom their ancestors tied to stones on the islands which formed their original home. At any rate, the Vele is as real to-day to the people of Guadalcanar as a white man, although the only part of it that constantly remains tangible and visible is a stone and bag, from which it seemingly cannot separate itself.

The Vele is a "something" that can assume the form of anything living at will, and has the power of human speech. It casts a death spell over any person who sees it to whom it speaks, but the spell is impotent if there are more than one person present. It is distinguishable from other living creatures only by the odd bag it apparently must always carry on its person, and the continual rattling of a stone inside that bag, and even when it renders itself invisible the bag and noisy stone remain the same to mark its presence. No native will set out on a journey alone, for the Vele is always watching its chance to cast its deadly spell. Consequently when a man of Guadalcanar is seen carrying a baby it is evident that he has pressing business on hand, and that the child is his guardian angel.

"Lie Down And Die"

But the Vele is very cunning and frequently contrives to confront individual men and women when they least expect to see it. Its favourite haunt is the bush, but it sometimes approaches a house at night and waits outside the matted window space until all but one of the inmates have gone out. Then it pushes aside the mat blind and looks in. The clattering bag, perhaps, first attracts the attention of the occupant, and instinct prompts him or her to look round. A hand or claw holding the fateful bag and its rasping stone will dangle before the gaze, but what is behind in the darkness will not be seen. But the Vele has now got its victim, and, fascinated, the unfortunate being will watch and wait to hear the well-known formula: "I am the Vele! Lie down and die!"

Set free by the spoken words the beholder will shriek and fall to the ground, but when others rush in the sound of a stone rattling against something outside the window will be the only evidence that the Vele has called. The one who has seen it may be able to say that it looked like a dog with a human head, a very large bird, or even a man, but, as the victim always passes into a state of stupor immediately after telling that the Vele has done its work, the descriptions are hopelessly confused. While the unfortunate one is "passing out" the villagers will arm themselves, and, safe in numbers, go out after the Vele. Led by the unmistakable sound they may find themselves chasing some unknown native, a wild pig or a parrot, but the tell-tale stone in the bag it must carry proclaims the real nature of the "thing," and through forests and over mountains it will be followed until it takes to the sea and—according to the people—changes into a shark and swims away with a rattling stone accompaniment. It will not return until the next moon.

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The sad-looking man leaned over the banisters and caught the visitor just in time to prevent her falling down a hole in the staircase.

'I wonder', said the visitor, indignantly, 'the landlord doesn't do something to repair this wretched building.'

'Well', said the tenant, 'he was going to do something about it until he went on a tour to Naples and saw the ruins of Pompeii. Now he thinks this isn't too bad.'

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CAREERS LAHORE

Brilliant Record Of Indian Scholars In U. S. A.

Dr. V. M. Samuel.

Dr. V. M. Samuel Graduates With Phi Beta Kappa Honours

(By HARIDAS T. MUZUMDAR), M.A., Ph.D.

NEW YORK CITY.

June is the month of "Commencement Exercises" in the United States. There have been many brilliant students from India who have, during the month of June, felt that their strenuous labours in this country have been over. Having finished their academic career here, they have inevitably thought longingly of returning to the Motherland and contributing their share toward the social, political, economic and cultural betterment of our people at home.

The achievements of our good friend Dr. Hardikar may be cited as an illustration of the spirit which moves the Indian students trained in America. I myself returned to the Motherland in 1929 in order to put my services at the disposal of Mahatma Gandhi, immediately after I had received my Ph.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin. That circumstances brought me back to the United States, after my participation in the Mahatma's Dandi March, is a long story that need not be related here.

One of my fellow "volunteers" on that famous March to the Sea, Mr. Shridharani, has just received his Master's degree in journalism at Columbia University and is now studying for his Doctorate.

It is, however, about the brilliant record of my good friend Dr. V. M. Samuel that I w specifically to write at this time.

Mr. Vairanapillai Mathuramuthu Samuel, Christian by faith, deeply rooted in the cultural soil of the Motherland, came to this country, like many another brilliant scholar from India, as a self-supporting student, and was graduated this June from the University of Illinois with a Ph. D. degree and high academic distinctions, having been elected to membership in the world-wide scholastic honours fraternity, the Phi Beta Kappa.

Early Education

Dr. Samuel was born in the Madura District, South India, on the 27th of June, 1907. He attended the Mission Schools in Kannivadi and Dindigul of the same district. He attended the Pasumalai High School and was matriculated at the University of Madras in 1925. Having held the highest prize scholarship for the Christian students in the American College, Madura, for two years, Mr. Samuel completed his college work in 1929 when the University of Madras conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Immediately after graduation, he was appointed scholar in the Serampur College, Calcutta University. But having been admitted as a graduate student by the University of Chicago, Mr. Samuel resigned his scholarship, came to this country in 1930, and earned the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Chicago in March, 1932, and the degree of Bachelor of Divinity from the Chicago Theological Seminary in June, 1932.

In 1933 Mr. Samuel was almost on the point of sailing for home when at the persuasion of some friends, including the present writer, he decided to stay in this country a little longer and work toward his Ph. D. degree. In February, 1934, he was admitted to the Graduate School of the University of Illinois. In 1935-36 Mr. Samuel served as President of Phi Kappa Epsilon, Honour Society, and in the spring of 1936 he was elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi. In June of this year he was awarded the Doctor of Philosophy degree by the University of Illinois, his major subject being History and minor Political Science.

Dr. Samuel has an eye for details and statistics and is blessed with a generous and charitable spirit. His usefulness to the Motherland is apt to be great, especially in the field of village reconstruction and rehabilitation.

It is a tragedy that our country does not have a sense of corporate existence. I believe the All-India National Congress should make a list of all young Indians, men and women, and their qualifications regardless of religious affiliation, and enable them to render their service to the Motherland in the field where they are apt to be most useful. "The Modern Review", Calcutta, seems to be the only magazine in India that makes a list of all outstanding young Indians who receive high academic distinctions in India or abroad. I suggest the matter be carried a step forward and let there be a compiled Directory of all well-trained young Indians with their qualifications and let the Congress call upon these young people to serve the Motherland in terms of a co-ordinated plan, not in a haphazard fashion.

For the time being, I want our countrymen to rejoice in the brilliant academic record of our compatriot, Dr. V. M. Samuel.

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SMELLS: GOOD & BAD

By RUSTOM VAKEEL

There are good smells and bad smells, every great occasion in your life has left its smell. People keep particular perfumes to remember a sacred meeting, a meeting of lovers. The aroma that was in dark hair on a certain evening is still with every man, who has moved with a woman under the blue sky. You can't escape it. Men sensitive to smell know that it has a huge vocabulary, to suit all the tastes and passions of men and above all of women, of great men like Lenin who loved the smell of Russia, or of small men like that Lordling with his frilled collar and his favourite lavendar. You know the smell, don't you, Of tears mixed with the aroma of handkerchiefs, the smallest of small handkerchiefs, when she broke your heart.

You know the smell of the sweat of hypocritical women that is mixed with a peculiar breadth, with a "soupcon" of sweat—somehow you can't use the word perspiration. There is the smell of hay of barns, of English lanes, of our own roads when they go into groves, or when they curve round that temple with the red god, the white-evashed temple under the tree, or when they emerge out of trunk and foliage and green dark into God's light, the smell of sunshine and of flowers by the road. There is the smell of mud, of red earth, of parched earth after the first showers have fallen.

HEAVENLY SMELLS

To a man sensitive to smells this is a heavenly world, and it is also a hellish world. The smell of serf and sand and sea, of green grass, of our household gods, of sandal wood, of incense that burns near the tombs of saints and kings, of kinkhab of old wood, of carved marble, and of bats in the dark corners of the ruins, the smell of new trains, of new cushions, of varnish, of asphalt, the smell, sacred smell of our fires fed with sandal wood, small pieces, gifts of poor girls, and poor men with faith in Ormazd and Behram smell of khaddar as it emerges out of cottages, peculiar smell that binds us with our countrymen, make life a bliss One need not to be a connoiseur of sweet perfumes, of rare and costly vials, of cut-glass which France sends for mankind. We need not much money for jasmine, sister of Shakuntala—it is at your service everywhere, in streets of Bombay suffering from the mixed aroma of mud, durg, rotten vegetable, and of banana skin, and that most nauseating of whiffs coming from the gutters between the houses. There's the flower shop, jasamine for Durga, and champa for Usha, for Kamala, above all for Kamala.

There's the smell of Gujerat, mixed with the sound of cart, and the cracking of wood and twig that warm turbaned peasants, while the mist still covers the fields, the smell of God's own tea, of "bamniyacha", of fresh cream of Broach and Ahmedabad. We must say "mahlai" eaten on the first morning after our arrival from Bombay. Cream has a different content. It smacks of Devonshire, mahlai" is that white delicious thing that you get in an improvisation of dried leaves, with a background of mosques and minarets, of rojas and Lal Darwaja and "Tin Darwaja" and the cattle by the Sabarmati, 'mahlai' brought by Amina Bee when you went to Ahmedabad for your vacation.

THEY EMBALM US

As the rojas are the soul of time and season, the zeit-geisten, sound-forms of morning, evening, afternoon, of midnight, so are these smells. They embalm for us immortal moments, dead passions, memories of youth. The smell of places where the corpse was kept, the smell of babies, the smell of brides, sad brides about to part from their parents, with "kankoo' and rice on foreheads, a silken glory, in an atmosphere of rose-water and champeli, these smells are in the heart of man, as he moves on from childhood to grave. There is the smell of Easter where Christ was reborn, and of Christmas, of kajoo fruit, of cakes and those net-socks with toys for children, which held a thousand joys for us when we were young, the smell of the feast of St. Mary in Bandra, smell and sounds, music and mass, the smell of grams, beggars, toys festoons, sanctified by an idea, the smell of sandal wood and incense that comes out of fire-temples on Pateti day. They sanctify streets and days spots of our city. There is a peculiar smell of "koors" of our Goanese friends of "sit" and dark-earthen vessel. and of old teak-wood. there's the smell of Mandevi. of Bazar Gate, and a peculiar aroma round about Satrasta. The smell of cleanliness, of white muslin. and malmal, and white paint over the tombs, white tombs in green cemeteries, make life and death bearable.

HELL ON EARTH

We must thank God for the smell of white tiled bath-rooms and lavatories. Bourbons had no bath-rooms. To-day we have clean bath-rooms, beautifully tiled with a varied symphony of smells, of soap and foam, and lavatories, which eliminate the curse of dirty work for men, and of "untouchability." The smell of some Bombay latrines, of latrines of coastal steamers, of labour chawls, of Surat and Ahmedabad "poles" oh, God, they are horrible! Man has been martyred, butchered, hacked to pieces, eaten up, hanged. drawn and quartered, but we hardly think his tribulations have even been so great as in these latrines, where flies and consanguinity make life hell on earth. For those who have suffered this hell the sound of the flush chain is like a sweet melody and the smell of a modern bath-room a sign of good things to come for mankind. In a million slums man has to suffer from horrible smells, sometimes God in his infinite mercy deadens this sense, and we are told some children play with boats in lavatories. Human progress means eliminations of bad smells from man's environment. There are thousands of houses in Bombay to-day which conserve bad smells and nourish them, in an atmosphere of darkness, where sun-light hardly enters, where children are pale and women have sunken cheeks. They live and grow amidst wet putridity. We are surely not born to inhale bad smells in insanitary chawls and in old crooked streets. We want light and fresh air. in every nook and corner and the flush-chain to do the work of "Harijans," horrible word! You cannot educate a child permeated with bad smells. You nip it in the bud. We must rear it on good smells, which are its heritage.

DOCTORS STILL DISAGREE

Not Certain Whether Alcohol Has Beneficial Effect On Tired Man

Does a drink have a good or a bad effect on a tired man?

Professor Sir Joseph Barcroft put the poser to delegates at the British Medical Association conference in Oxford last month.

He wants research into the matter.

Sir Joseph, who was a member of the committee appointed by the B.M.A. to study the relation of alcohol to road accidents, said all thinking people conceded that even in moderate quantities alcohol had an adverse effect, though taken some hours before driving.

"But what is the effect of alcohol on the tired man?" he asked.

"One member of the committee took the view that alcohol might be regarded as beneficial to the tired man, and in the general run of practice one finds a great many doctors who agree.

"But the fact is, I believe, that we do not know. Present research is only in relation to the average person and not to the tired man.

"It would seem to me well to go into this more thoroughly."

PRAISES MOTORISTS

Sir Joseph praised motorists, and especially the undergraduate driver—"an extremely skilled person."

He trembled to think of the number of people who were hurt on the roads.

Yet it was remarkable not how many accidents there were but how few. It was a great tribute to the care and skill of drivers.

Sir Ewen Maclean said: "Can there be doubt that the absorption of alcohol develops a lack of perspective in reading, writing and arithmetic and—if I may add a fourth 'R'—road sense?—"News Chronicle".

An old farmer was moodily regarding the ravages of the flood.

'Hiram', yelled a neighbour, 'your pigs were all washed down the river.'

'How about Flaherty's pigs?' asked the farmer.

'They're gone, too.'

'And Larsen's?'

'Yes.'

'Oh, well', said the farmer, cheering up, 'tain't as bad as I thought.'

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Books & Their Writers

CHARACTER READING

CAN YOU READ HIM? A simple guide to face-reading. By Mahfuze Husen, M.A., LL.B. Published by Kitabistan, 17A, City Road, Allahabad. Price Re. 1-8.

That the face, more than any other part of the body, affords a clue to the character of a person, will be admitted even by a layman. From very early times attempts have been made to give a 'scientific', i.e., rational, basis to such character-reading and the result has been that quite a number of system of a semi-scientific as well as pseudo-scientific nature have been evolved, which have claimed the allegiance of people who are interested in the subject. Physiognomy and Phrenology may be said to be the most prominent of the systems of the first type, the former being a system of character-reading by a study of the face and the latter, by a study of the shape of the head. The present author claims to have evolved a new system by combining the fundamental principles of the two systems into one, inasmuch as, according to him only such a combination can give a correct analysis of a man's character.

In reading character in a man's 'face', every part of the head, including the forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, lips, chin, ears, necks, hair, and even the wrinkles and eye-brows, are taken into account by the author. Eighty diagrams, included in the booklet, help to elucidate the various points of the author's system. Mr. Husen deals with the subject in a clear and precise manner devoid of all suggestion of mystery about it. Even sceptics may go through the booklet with profit.

A BOOK OF VERSES

THE HEART OF INDIA: S. N. Garimela, Kesari Printing Works; G. T. Madras. Re. 1.

Mr. Garimella has an exhaustive vocabulary which makes him rhyme with some facility. His Muse has played him tricks. There is feeling and sincerity and abundant testimony of patriotism. Somehow one gets the impression that a leader-writer or platform orator has turned a poet. There are some fine and noble sentiments scattered throughout the verses.

R. V.

To-day's Special Offer

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Nicholas Roerich

A Remarkable Personality

NICHOLAS ROERICH (A Monograph) by K. P. Padmanabhan Thampy, B.A., The Travancore Humanitarian Co-operative Society, Ltd., Trivandrum. Price not mentioned.

By the manner of his life and the nature of his work Nicholas Roerich is a strange and marvellous figure in modern world with its conventional standards of the worth and greatness of persons. From his Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute, which since 1928 has been his home and one of the numerous educational centres of his spread over the world, we in India have been reading Roerich's contributions to one or the other of the periodicals. They strike a rare note of originality and idealism, fragrant of the ancient Indian spirituality, combined with a thorough grasp and understanding of modern problems for whose solution they are offered. A fortunate few who could get at one or more of his numerous books might have glimpsed a new and refreshing view of life as seen by him. The spiritual and moral import of the writings may not be altogether new, but the manner or experience by which it has been grasped and in which it is conveyed is unique. So that while the reader may feel exalted within himself, he may yet be incapable of explaining in a connected or precise manner why it is so. It is like enjoying a piece of poetry or a work of art, say a picture by Roerich himself in Benares, Allahabad or Adyar, not to mention the more fortunate visitor to the art galleries of Europe or the Roerich Museum in New York with its extraordinary collection of magnificent paintings by the master himself. And he has, we are told to his credit, nearly a thousand paintings, depicting the glory of only the Himalayas! The versatility of Roerich is stupendous and astounding. He is at once original and first-rate as "artist, author, philosopher, educationist, explorer, archaeologist, pacifist" who, in the words of Claude Bragdon, "for thirty years has been going up and down the world—Europe, America and Asia—absorbing auras of diverse people making pilgrimages to remote places and always and everywhere scattering wisdom, planting seeds of beauty, some of which have sprung up flowered and scattered seeds of their own". To a world distraught by narrow and aggressive nationa-

(Continued on page 16)

Prof. Nicholas Roerich.

Is India Over Populated?

"THE SOCIOLOGY OF POPULATION": By Professor Benoy Kumar Sarkar, Calcutta University, 1936. Price Rupees Three.

The author studies here the growth of the population of India and arrives at certain conclusions and makes certain statements with special reference to its optimum, standard of living and progress. In the latter part of the book he has paid more attention to the conditions, factors and trend of development in Bengal with which he is more familiar. He calls his book a study in societal relativities. The book itself is largely an expansion of his presidential addrress at the sociological section of the First Indian Population Conference held at Lucknow in February this year and in compiling it the author has used the matter contained in a number of his essays on the problems of population in other journals. The author is well-read in European literature and has access to all authorities containted in them. His statements and deductions which are based on a comparative study of facts collected from various countries and of theories gathered from various authors are of great value.

The book as a whole is optimistic in tone. That is, the author's conclusions show that he is not depressed by the fact of the growth of Indian population especially in relation to its economic standard of living. He finds progress made in human conditions of subsistence and welfare. The book discusses not one problem but a number of problems. He is more or less positive about his conclusions.

In matters of sociology and population to-day no two authors are agreed.

There are no settled facts and universally accepted conclusions. In India also we find opposite schools of thought prevalent. The study of vital and social statistics of various nations and races lead to different and opposing conclusions because the view-points of authors differ and their method of collection and corelation of facts is individual or different. There is at present anarchy in methods and views and hence anarchy of generalisations. Their boundaries and provinces are not settled nor fully worked. Professor Sarkar regards sociology as the study of any and every phenomenon that may be described as social or has bearing on social relationships. Therefore to him the study of population is very important as it is the source of all sorts of social processes and forms. He does not believe in monistic interpellations of social phenomena. He is a pluralist, now as to some of his observations and conclusions. He does not believe that the problem of poverty can be solved by the limitation of births. It is the limitation of the growth rate that is more important in this connection. In India he states that the death rate is likely to go down more and more. Then he does not believe that the optimum number depends on the density of population. It has relation to sources of income and livelihood. It is also a question of standard of living. He says it should be too unreasonably to talk glibly of India as being over-populated at the present stage, and that the conventional conceptions about optimum, demographic density, over-population and standard of living etc., are essentially unscientific. The doctrine of over-population is in the melting pot. He believes that there are positive evidence of improving economic conditions and higher general standards in India. He further asserts that the Indian dietary is well balanced and nutritive that the standard remaining the same, more population may be maintained in India. His fear is that other circumstances remaining the same, it is not unlikely that a diminution in numbers would lead to a dimunition in production and hence to the increase of poverty. To him India's demographic capacity or "saturation" limit is not as yet reached.

He does not believe that the extinction or limitation of births in higher classes or elites of society is in any way a great danger to our society. There is a miscegenation, race-fusion and race assimilation going on from lower classes or strains and the quality of the population does not suffer, and the eugenist has nothing to be afraid of. Civilisation is not the function of a particular race. It is enriched and rejuvenated with new traits by new racial fusions and uplifts.

The anthropological verdict of world culture is positive. The alleged lower race or class of to-day has turned out to be the superior race or class of to-morrow.

He illustrates his theories and conclusions by reference to the development and conditions of Bengal.

The book is very interesting and refreshing to read. It is confident in tone and statement of values.

S.V.P.

"AWAZ"

Interesting Special Number Of Radio Magazine

The Special Krishna Ashtami Number of "Awaz", the Hindustani fortnightly organ of the All-India Radio, is from every point of view, a most interesting compilation. Draped in a cover that is artistic in its sheer simplicity and bears a fine panoramatic photograph of Muttra, the birth-place of Krishna, this special number is full of interesting matter. Chattarsen Shastri's playlet "Radha Krishna which is shortly to be broadcast is something entirely original in conception and treatment and would no doubt be very successful 'on the air'. Khwaja Hasan Nizami's special article on Krishna Janam' is a delightful little sketch, remarkable for the expression of lofty ideas in so a simple language. The other contents as well as the editorial notes are all very interesting and the journal, on the whole, reflects the Indian character of the "All-India Radio" much more effectively than its English counter-part, "The Indian Listener".

It is a pity, however, that the volume of the journal has not yet been appreciably enlarged. And at least the summary of Bombay and Calcutta programmes should be included along with the full Delhi programmes.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Elements Of National Incompetence—Fostered By Writers And Artists—Progressive Writers' Directive Function—Critical Survey Of Thought And Events—As "Actualities" Essential—Hysteric Exhibitionism Of "Cultural Ambassadors" Child "Prodigies", "Society" Girls And "Swamis"—Cannot Help Nation—Humoured As Europe's Playtime Concept—Self-Respect Built By Vitality, Reconstructive Thought And Action—Minority Is Majority In The Making—Marathi And Gujarati Writers.

Mr. Ahmed Ali's article tntitled "Towards Clarity of Thought" published elsewhere in this issue deserves to be read and studied. It is entitled to the attention and closest scrutiny of all those who have the eager belief in the socially directive function of writers and artists. Mr. Ahmed Ali belongs to the Progressive Writers' Association, a group animated if I am not mistaken, by more fruitfully pragmatic ideas than mere eager belief in their directive function. One of the essential features of the Progressive Writers, represented by Mr. Ahmed Ali, is, I assume, the determination to cultivate the closest grip with "actualities" of life, not to cultivate the "escapist" indulgence in abstractions of isolations from daily environment. This is essential both as vital data for initial progressive comment and conclusions and for steering towards the ultimate progressive objectives.

Not So "Literary"

Mr. Ahmed Ali's references make it evident that his estimate of actual literary, art and cultural conditions in India are more dominantly coloured by European and American literary and, particularly, poetic tendencies of a period that is passing than by the formative vitality of much of the characteristic literature of the age that is not so "literary" as that we have been accustomed to associate with such names as James Joyce, Marcel Proust, H. G. Wells, Aldous Huxley or the Sitwells, Yeats or Elliot or Rupert Brooke. The characteristic distinction of the newly vital literature is its freedom from the morbid lyric negations and desperate individualism which links the passing literary fashion of Huxley to its lineal associations and ancestorship in Oscar Wilde. If Mr. Ahmed Ali would observe, he would not find it difficult to detect the cult of morbid individualism and desperate negations faithfully, if not entirely blindly, reflected in the work of poets, writers, novelists and artists we in India have been accustomed to adore for over a generation. John Reed, the radical poet and labour journalist now honoured at Kremlin, is more representative of the literature in the making, the literature "on men revolting against the institutions that prevented them from leading human lives," than T. S. Eliot. Diego Riviera, single-handed, if not entirely solitary, is more potential and vitally formative in his murals of the "Portrait of America" which evoked the now world-renowned "Battle of Rockefeller Centre" than the effete "modern" Franco-British 'isms' in art referred to by Mr. Ahmed Ali. And, it is not my intention, for the moment to examine such propositions as to whether "Surrealism" in literature and art has "greater promise" because it "promises," as Mr. Ahmed Ali says, "to join hands with progressive forces."

"United Front Against National Incompetence

Questions of more immediately vital concern to us, as a dependent nation, are obviously those which urge the canalising of the scattered intellectual forces for the "united front" against all forms and manifestations, crude or refined, intellectual, emotional or philosophic, of orthodoxy, against those elements of the nation's intellectual incompetence fostered by writers and artists distracted by alien analogies, or worse, doped by the obsessions of unrealities and exaggerated fantasies from the past. If the intellectual forces, feeble and scattered as they have remained are to be canalised, as I assume the Progressive Writers aspire to do, writers and artists must unambiguously accept their directive function. Their 'actualities' are and could be only a critical survey of contemporary thought and events.

Hysteric Exhibitionism Amuses Europe

The hysteric exhibitionism and periodic exodus of "cultural ambassadors," the orations of child "prodigies," the "impressionistic" elegance of essays by 'society' girls—a mamon caste superimposed on the million castes in India—or the superannuated eloquence of 'swamis' tinned for foreign consumption have, perhaps, continued to amuse the idle moments and men and women in Europe and America and continued to humour our national 'spiritual' vanity and weaknesses not seldom exploited, of set design, by more intelligent aliens for definite political objectives. The kind attention and consideration thus showered on our civilization, on our national heritage in art and culture has not, as an experienced actuality, increased an iota of respect for India as a modern living entity, for Indians as those entitled to claim the bare minimum of the privileges and courtesies of self-respecting nations. The attention, time and energy that we have been accustomed to lavish on the 'cultural ambassadors' on the one hand and on the passing intellectual fashions as "Surrealism" on the other have not enabled our countrymen in Europe and America to safeguard their national self-respect on occasions when the bus conductor, the railway porter, the hotel or boarding house manager or even a sea-side gatekeeper of a public bath choses to describe and treat us as worms. It is not their fault. It is the price we pay for amusing them with our childish faith in quaint art and cultural exhibitionism.

Study The Nation In The Making

Some at least of the prominence and attention we so lavishly offer to these distracting cultural phenomena abroad may be fruitfully economised for surveying the formative thoughts and events that mould the mind and active work of the nation that is now in the making, for studying those elements of national reconstruction in art, education and culture that will help us not only to secure our self-respect as a nation but to enable us to assert as a nation our place as a living, civilised, purposeful modern entity. That is why I have been prompted to seek both clarity of thought and signs of concentration towards the survey and study of 'actualities' in art and cultural events and contemporary realities of national thought.

Indispensable Progressive Preliminaries

Mr. Ahmed Ali will thus see that in insisting on that survey and study I was merely insisting on what I consider to be the indispensable preliminaries to all attempts for contact with or discussions of actualities. I was not even remotely 'uncharitable' as Mr. Ahmed Ali suggests. He never meant to, he says, "deal with the daily art events." If that was so, I submit that as a Progressive Writer upholding the doctrine of 'actualities' he was running away from one of the indispensables of the doctrines. It has been noticed as a fatal trait of national psychology—this running away from events and 'actualities' of national life. That is the root cause. The result is the desperate individualism in art, literature, politics and industry as well. And, I dread its manifestations more than sufficiently enough to warn Mr. Ahmed Ali and the Progressive Writers whom he represents.

Seek Community Of Ideas, Not Names

As I understand, the Progressive Writers have pledged themselves to fight with determined purpose and continuity the forces of reaction generated by, let us say, 'popular' or by 'well-known' exponents of art and culture. The Progressive Writers are not so 'well-known' nor so 'popular'. And, they find that their work is obstructed by the inert prejudices, sentiment and beliefs that are and have been profitable to the 'well-known' and 'popular' majority. The Progressive Writers are the minority fighting that 'well-known' majority. And, the Progressive Writers aspire to be the majority of the nation in the making. The minority could be majority in the making only if it seeks the community of ideas, objectives and activities in unknown, unpopular, unconventional, in scattered inarticulate and still minutely minor entities.

Massive And Obstructive Prejudices

Similarly, the rebel note in art struck by Bombay is indicative of the minority fighting the obstructive prejudices, sentimental, romantic antiquarianism and emotional exhibitionism of the 'well-known' and 'popular' majority of names in the contemporary world of art in India. It is, therefore, neither right, fair nor logical to suggest that the implication, as Mr. Ahmed Ali appears to have done, that the names of radical workers and artists are not so 'well-known' or the territory of their geographical influence at present not so wide should serve as an excuse for casual attention. Do the Progressive Writers claim the serious attention of the nation's intellectuals because they have been more 'well-known' and their geographic influence wider than the forces of reaction inherent in popular romanticism? Or, do they claim that attention and support because they seek community of ideas and endeavour of progressive workers. I suggest that that search is, and should be obviously, of the utmost importance to Progressive Writers. There is enough literature and more than enough instructive incidents that have prompted the rebel note of the march towards realities struck in Bombay. And, it is, as I said, essential that the Progressive Writers represented by Mr. Ahmed Ali should study the aims, history and objectives of the heretic art movement.

The Only Guarantee

It is essential in the sense that knowledge and understanding of workers in the same field is the only guarantee of the movement and the only condition of the present minority of progressives as the national majority in the making. I have, therefore, rested content with suggesting the material of survey and study. For I am anxious that Mr. Ahmed Ali and his progressive friends should give us the benefit of their conclusions and positive guidance after they have known the conditions of art 'actualities' first-hand.

(Continued on page 30)

"Untouchables" In The South

Groups In Several Places Try To Work Out Their Own Salvation Through Buddhism

A correspondent sends us the following impressions which he gathered while travelling in the Mysore and Southern Maratha Country noting the conditions in which groups of "Untouchables" here and there, who have imbibed the teachings of Buddha, are living.

It was Col. Olcott, one of the joint founders of the Theosophical Society, who was in the main responsible for directing the attention of Indians towards Buddhism in the last century. Though he was a Theosophist, he had been publicly initiated into Buddhism by Shri Sumangalacharya in Colombo. Since then he considered himself as a Buddhist. Towards the close of the last century he made his permanent residence in Madras and from there he carried on agitation for the abolition of untouchability attaching to the Depressed Classes, and was instrumental, through the Theosophical Society, in establishing a number of schools for the Depressed Classes. But he was not content with this. He was puzzled to find such a large section of the population labouring under the stigma of untouchability and he ultimately came to hold the view that the ancestors of the present-day untouchables of Southern India must have been Buddhists at one time. He has given his reasons for such a conclusion in his book entitled "The Poor Pariah."

Pandit Ayodhidas

As a result of Col. Olcott's propaganda, a few leaders of the untouchables in the South accompanied him to Colombo and were initiated into Buddhism. Prominent among these was Pandit Ayodhidas. Though he was not conversant with English, he was a recognised Tamil scholar. At this time an ancient Tamil work, entitled "Manimekhala," had been published by a Mr. Swaminatha Iyer. With the help of this and other classical Tamil works, Pandit Ayodhidas carried on Buddist propaganda among the untouchable classes. The "Manimekhala" appears to have been a work of the sixth or seventh century A.D., for we find the Vijnanavada of the Mahayana school of Buddhism propounded therein. Like Kanhopatra of Maharashtra, Manimekhala too appears to have been born of a family of prostitutes. But, giving up the family profession, she became a wandering mendicant and after studying all the then known philosophical doctrines, she finally became a convert to Buddhism.

"Manimekhala" is a poetical work and probably was not composed by her. It is likely that it was the work of some pandit who wanted to expose the shortcomings of all religious doctrines outside Buddhism. In it an effort is made to show the defects of Sankhya, Yoga and other systems of Hindu philosophy and to demonstrate the excellence of Vijnanavada. As Pandit Ayodhidas carried on his propaganda on the basis of this work, it was natural that it should have raised a great controversy. About this time two well-known "Caste" Hindus, Prof. Laxminarasu Naidu and Mr. Singaravelu became converts to Buddhism and joined hands with Pandit Ayodhidas in carrying on an intense propaganda to spread the tenets of Buddhism among the Pariahs. As a result of this, in 1903 an institution named Bauddhashram was founded in Royapuram quarter of Madras, but it was closed down after about a year. Buddhist propaganda, however, continued to be carried on. Though latterly Mr. Singaravelu turned Communist and severed his connection with Buddhist propaganda, Prof. Laxminarasu remained till the end the president of the Bauddha Sangha of Southern India. He passed away two years ago.

"The Tamilian"

It was quite natural that the Christian missionaries should have come to entertain a fear that Buddhist propaganda would spread rapidly in Southern India. Whatever success missionaay proselytism had attained was mainly among the Pariah class. So, the missionaries began to concentrate their hostile attacks on Buddhist propaganda, as the adoption of Buddhism by the Pariahs would knock the wind out of the missionaries' efforts. This led Pandit Ayodhidas in 1906 to publish a Tamil weekly, entitled "The Tamilian," in which he effectively replied to the missionary attacks. Prof. Laxminarasu, well versed as he was in the modern sciences, rendered much useful service by publication of a number of articles in English exposing the shortcomings of both Christianity and Hinduism. His writings on Buddhism were got together in a work entitled "The Essence of Buddhism," which became popular not only with Buddhists but also non-Buddhists in the South.

Pandit Ayodhidas died in 1915 and in consequence the weekly journal, "Tamilian," which he was conducting, also ceased to exist, but the Buddhist propaganda which he was carrying on through the journal influenced the Pariahs to a considerable extent.

Appa Duraiyer

Reference in this connection needs to be made to Mr. Appa Duraiyer. He was born in 1891 in a Roman Catholic family. His father, Mr. Gabriel, was a contractor in the Kolar Gold Mines. Though he was in a position to prosecute his studies Appa Duraiyer was a truant in his boyhood days, and never attended to his studies and his father also did not show any serious concern for his son's education. After somehow passing through the English fourth standard (i.e., the Anglo-Vernacular seventh standard of Madras) Appa Duraiyer left off his studies in school. At this time he came in contact with Pandit Madhurai Mudaliar. Though the latter was a "Caste" Hindu and Appa Duraiyer an "Untouchable", the former loved the latter very much because of his uncommon intelligence. The Pandit gave a good grounding in Tamil language to Mr. Appa Duraiyer and also imparted to him all the knowledge of Ayurveda which he himself possessed. Mr. Appa Duraiyer is at present a Tamil Pandit in a secondary school as well as one of the high schools of Kolar and during his spare hours, he continues to give the benefit of his Ayurvedic learning to the poor. Mr. Appa Duraiyer had been formally converted to Buddhism in 1907. In 1921 he revived the publication of the "Tamilian," under his own editorship. For three years it was published from Madras, but since 1925 it was issued from the Siddhartha Press of Kolar. The religious controversies which had been started by Pandit Ayodhidas and Prof. Laxminarasu were continued by Mr. Appa Duraiyer in his journal. Once, because of an article which appeared in his journal criticising Roman Catholic doctrines, he was hauled up in court by the Catholics of Kolar, but the trying Magistrate, Mr. Bowring, dismissed the charge observing that such controversies in the Press were common in Europe.

The Roman Catholic agitation against Appa Duraiyer's propaganda not only did not abate, but increased steadily since the revival of the "Tamilian". In this they obtained the support of some untouchables among the Hindus also. Ultimately the Mysore Government stepped in and compelled the journal to cease publication.

Buddhist Colonies In Kolar And Hubli

At present there are about 600 workmen in Kolar following the Buddhist religion. There are two Buddhist Mandirs, one at Marikuppam and the other at Champion Reefs. There is a Tamil school at each of these places, conducted by these Buddhists. There are 200 to 250 pupils in these schools. The Marikuppam school receives a grant in aid of Rs. 35 per month from the Mysore Government, while the school at Champion Reefs is maintained by the local Buddhists themselves. A grant of Rs. 30 per month to this school also appears to have been recommended by the local Educational Committee. In addition to these, at Bangalore a Buddha Mandir has been built in Frasertown by the untouchables by raising a fund of Rs. 3,000. An image of Buddha is to be installed in this Mandir. At Tirupatour, Palligonda, Chakranmallur, and Vanniyedu there are small Buddha Mandirs and about 200 Buddhists in all.

A number of untouchables from Vanniyedu and surrounding villages are earning their livelihood in Hubli as railway workers. Some 80 among them have joined together and rented a small cottage for Rs. 3 a month and installed an image of Bhagwan Buddha therein and they are conducting a Tamil primary school nearby at their own cost. Though they have been pressing on the local Municipal Council to grant them a free plot of land for these institutions, they have not yet succeeded in their efforts.

One is amazed at the spectacle of these "Untouchable" Buddhist communities in Kolar and Hubli holding fast to the teachings of Buddhism, learned by them in the pages of the "Tamilian," inspite of the temptations placed in their way by the proselytising Christian missionaries. Seeing them working out their own salvation unaided by others, and seeing also their abstention from drink and their general cleanliness, few would be led to suspect that they belong to the "Untouchable" class. They have no knowledge of any of the original works of Buddhism and on account of their poverty they have no means to send out any of their young men to Burma or Ceylon to gain knowledge of Buddhism. One notices a tendency among them to indulge in religious controversies, but this is the outcome of the example set by the Christian missionaries. Unless these Buddhists give up such a spirit, unity and the strength which results from unity will not be developed among them. If they would follow the example set by Bhagawan Buddha in his own life, they would give up the quarrelsome spirit and look to their own spiritual development and thereby become an example to all other communities.

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HIS POETIC JUSTICE

Michael Devaney, an Irishman, aged 72, accused at Reading of stealing a bicycle, read to the magistrate a verse he had composed. It ran:—

I am poor Michael Devaney, of
no fixed abode,
Either in prison or else on the
road
I walk round the country and
steal what I can,
Own up to my faults like a true
Irishman.
Here in the court at Reading
to-day:
Where, in a short time, I cannot say.
Perhaps in Oxford jail; for all
I know.
Praise God from whom all
blessings flow.

He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

An Epic Story Of Brazilian Heroism

How Luis Prestes Led His Starving Army 20,000 Miles In 1,500 Days

Long before the children of Israel wrote an epic across the face of history, other groups of men and women must have startled the then limited borders of mankind's acquaintance by the splendour of those forced marches which economic circumstance or imperial ambition forced them to undertake.

The sublime anabasis of Xenophon, and, above all, perhaps, the cry of fatigued wonder which struggled from the throats of his soldiers when at last they saw the great sea lying below them, have bewitched succeeding ages with their mystic poignancy, writes Mr. Philip Jordan in the "News Chronicle."

Even from the bandit Napoleon Bonaparte, leading a disciplined horde across the wide plain of Europe to the flaming portals of the Kremlin, we cannot withhold a spasm of admiration.

Men on the march, moving in great bodies across the face of the world to accomplish a deed, have magic in them, however reprehensible the ultimate purpose of that deed may be.

Gustavus Adolphus, who marched his Swedes with a rapidity that had hitherto been but a fancy in the skulls of ambitious dreamers; the poor hunger marchers, even, who walked from Glasgow to crack their heads against police batons in Hyde Park: all these things have the power to stop thought for a second while the sorcery which made such movements possible invades and colours us with the permanent stain of its exciting stream.

Many such marches must have disappeared into the clouds of history which it is now too late for any scholarship to dispel. The dignity and permanence of print are not for them.

On others the censorship of those who disapprove them has clamped down, so that in the years to come only the old across whose thresholds the shadow of marching men once fell, will live to perpetuate the legend. Then they too will die, and into the dust of their graves will follow the last echoes of the songs of liberty which were sung to them for an instant in the golden years of youth.

His Country In Bondage

Into this latter category we place the epic march of Luis Carlos Prestes, imprisoned now in the hot dungeons of Brazil and held there secretly at the pleasure of the lycanthrope who governs the country in the interests of its foreign investors.

Brazil, nominally a sovereign state with which his Majesty's relations "continue to be friendly is, in reality, little more than a semi-colonial possession of the world's two great democracies, Great Britain and the United States of America.

The immense resources of her voluptuous and yielding soil are mortgaged to the banks of London and New York.

Her transport is ours; her minds, her fertile plains, her power stations and her public utilities pour tribute into the pockets of British and American rentiers, leaving a residue of wealth only for the small ruling class, composed almost entirely of the armed overseas of absentee landlords.

Her problems, therefore, are our own; and her miseries are not altogether outside the orbit of our responsibility.

That her peasants, driven to forced labour, exist on the edge of starvation, is in some measure our fault; and that, therefore, she breeds leaders of the quality of Prestes will ultimately be to our credit, for Prestes concieved the ideas, grotesque in South America, that a man is entitled to the fruits of his own labour and that serfdom is no proper status for the creature who is made in the image of God.

It was because he believed these things with a passionate intensity that Prestes learned the technique of revolt and went out to fight for an ideal.

An Epic Journey

He was only 24; but the spark of his personality fired the social material that was at his hand; and in the last days of October, 1924 he led 1,500 men from the Rio Grande do Sol on a libertarian crusade that was to last for four years and to cover something like 20,000 miles before it was conquered by the malicious terrain and climate through which it carried the torches of revolt against oppression.

The full history of that epic wandering is still to be told. It has not been, and perhaps never will be, printed on paper; but on the lips of a million peasants it is as imperishable as folk lore. We only know that the hot suns of Brazil swarmed every morning over those heroic men for nearly 1,500 days; that the rains fell on them and the mud and the dust chocked them. We know that men died because their stomachs were empty and there was nothing with which to fill them; that others gibbered their lives away in the clutch of fever; that men wept with fatigue; that the ragged road they followed tore their clothes from them so that they and their muskets went naked beneath the stars.

They forded deep rivers and were a prey to the perils of the jungle; with bare hands they hacked roads through the tenebrous fibres of Brazilian forests and across the summits of lofty mountains.

Not fever only, not only insects that breathed death into their faces; not only sleeplessness and hunger and wild beasts pursued them on that journey whose one reward was to be the freedom and happiness of other people; the mechanised army of Brazil chased perpetually after them, and never caught them.

Government airplanes searched them out to bomb them; armies equipped with the latest weapons thundered in their wake; and on the head of Prestes the price was high. But the purpose of that crusade gave them an intrepidity which we who worship freedom from an armchair find hard to understand, and by whose agency we are in no danger of suffering intoxication.

It was a reward worth having, they thought. As they passed through the villages of Brazil the inhabitants rose and blessed their names; and it seemed sometimes that they might even conquer death, for as men endured until they could endure no longer but perished, others came to take their places and to carry the weapons that the vultures could not pick to pieces.

Captured And Cast In Jail

For eight more years, since climate and disease ended that great march, Prestes was the flame around which men who love freedom gathered to warm their hearts; but in the end the soldiers of the Government captured him. That was last March. What tortures he has had to undergo since then; what wavering, beaten thing he may now be, we do not know. They will not tell us when he is to be tried, or if, already, they have thrashed the life out of his body.

All that we know is that the great and resounding names of the men who fought that we might enjoy liberty in our own country are enshrined for ever, and that when all tyrants are forgotten they will be remembered still. They, too, suffered the scorn and the hatred and the slanders of those against whom they fought, as Prestes now suffers.

But the torch of liberty is handed down from generation to generation; and the nationality of the man in whose hands it burns brightest is of no matter.

Prestes is in the great line of liberators: with Garibaldi and with Danton, with the unknown heroes of the Paris Commune, with Hampden and with the Tolpuddle Martyrs his name shines as an example to other and less fervent men.

In this age when the ugly head of reaction darkens the skies above us, he is a shining star for all men to see and to care about until the liberty for which our fathers fought valiantly comes to men and women less fortunate than we.

WORLD'S MAP-MAKERS MEET

Jubilee Stamps In Their Honour

SOFIA (Bulgaria), (By Mail.)

In honour of the world Congress of geographers and ethnographers which meets here from August 16 to 26 a special series of jubilee postage stamps is to be issued by the Bulgarian post office.

The stamps will be one, two and seven levas (roughly 1/2d, 1d and 4d) in value. They will bear an appropriate inscription in commemoration of the Congress.

A full social programme, including outings for the delegates to places of interest in the mountains and to varna, Bulgaria's fashionable seaside resort on the black sea, has been arranged. There will also be a special exhibition of maps.

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THE CULINARY ART IN INDIA

Curry And Rice Cooked By An Indian Lady Can Rival Any Plat Appetetif Of A French Chef

Everything that is human is summed up in this word of four letters—food. It is for food that wars have been waged, kings assassinated, ordinary mortals murdered, robbed and cheated, and the whole world set awry. For food is merely another word for riches. It is not only the 'raw material of labour, but is also the foundation of the social system itself.' 'The provision of food is the primitive form of labour; its accumulation is the primitive form of wealth.' ('Payne'.) The relation of food (and drink) to morality and religion is more or less indirect, but the beginnings of ethical laws are partly based on food tabus and 'religion culminates in a divine meal.'

Primitive Methods Of Cooking

It has been said that the Chinese invented the art of cookery; but it is probable that it arose in several quarters of the world. Charles Lamb's Chinese sucking-pig and crackling story is true of all the pioneers of the culinary art. Where primitive man found some animal or vegetable ready cooked for him by the sudden expulsion of some subterranean gas and ate this offering of the gods: or where he came across some bird fallen into a hot spring and boiled to a turn, were the sites of the earliest conception of cooking. Now, the methods of cooking all over the world are far more numerous than the substances employed for human food, and to the primitive methods of smoking, roasting and boiling are now added those of frying, baking, stewing and the rest. Possibly 'boucan' or 'barbecue', (whence buccaneer) smoked or dried meat, was the earliest form of prepared food.

There are many lines of development of cookery. 'Three types of the evolution of the processes of food preparation, which are not necessarily continuous, may be selected—the savage, the Hindu, and the modern French. The last is aesthetic, the second is religious, but each has reactions upon the social consciousness, just as each is an expression of it.' And, of course, both Hindu and French cookery is derived from the first of the trio.

In this article we are only concerned with some of the more interesting facts about the food of India and its treatment. Mention will, therefore, be made not only of Hindus, but also of Mahomedans and other peoples of the sub-continent.

In Vedic times milk formed a considerable portion of the ordinary food of the pastoral peoples, being taken in its natural state or mixed with grain. Ghee, a product of milk, being butter in clarified form, was much used. Grain was either eaten parched or as flour together with butter or ghee. Flour was made into cakes. Vegetables and fruits, as they do to-day, formed a considerable portion of the dietary.

Food Of Vedic Indians

But the Vedic Indians were a nation of meat-eaters. The ox, sheep and goat were the normal food eaten by the people and offered as sacrifices to the Vedic gods. Horse-flesh was probably only eaten at the horse-sacrifices, and then only with the magical object of gaining the strength and swiftness of the animal. 'There is no inconsistency between this eating of flesh and the growing sanctity of the cow, which bears already in the Rig-veda the epithet 'aghnya', 'not to be killed'. If this interpretation of the term is correct, it is merely a proof of the high value attached to that useful animal, the source of the milk which meant so much both for secular and sacred use to the Vedic Indian. The flesh eaten was either cooked in pots of metal or earthenware or roasted on spits." The habit of meat-eating died out slowly.

In addition to milk, the Indians had at least two intoxicating drinks. One was the almost exclusive y sacrificial drink, 'Soma', and the other was 'Sura', which appears to have been distilled from grain, and was very potent.

At the present day Brahmans, the highest caste of Hindus, are prohibited from eating anything that has had life, or even contained the principle of life, such as meat, fish and eggs. They are also by their religion not allowed to drink intoxicating liquors, and to eat any food not prepared by one of their own caste. Certain vegetables, too, are forbidden, such as mushrooms, garlic, onions, turnips and carrots. A rule is that anything growing in the form of a head should not be eaten. Also nothing resembling flesh like the onion, radish and beetroot. It must be admitted, however, that now-a-days the observance of rules prohibiting certain foods is slowly dying out among all classes of Hindus and Mahomedans, for the latter also are prohibited, as are the Jews, from eating certain kinds of food, e.g., pig's flesh, and among Shiahs, hares as well.

The Abbe Dubois gave a couple of amusing instances of the result of prohibition. He once met a Brahmin who, on seeing some eggs being broken up for an omellette, became violently sick, so repugnant was the idea of eating animal food. A Brahman's house caught fire. Among the property saved were a vessel containing salt, pork and another full of arrack. He had to flee from the district because of the disclosure of these facts! Even to-day 'gurus', or priests, have to punish the infringement of prohibitive laws about food, with reprimand, fine and outcasting which means the breaking of the Brahman's triple cord.

CONQUEST
(Courtesy: "Dublin Opinion")

"I am finding it more difficult to keep you in form, old boy!"
(Courtesy: "Nebelspalter," Switzerland).

Indians Abstemious Eaters

Anybody who has lived in India will certify that, as a rule, the people of all kinds are far more abstemious about eating and drinking than, Europeans. History, however, states that the famous Mahmud Bagada, King of Ahmedabad, like Abul Fazl, the historiographer of the Emperor Akbar, used to eat twenty pounds of food daily, and three pounds of parched gram for dessert. "His breakfast was a cup of honey, a cup of ghee, and fifty plantains. Every night he had placed by his bedside two dishes of mutton sausages." ('Crooke'.)

"It used to be said of the old Bengal sepoy that he would fix his ramrod in the ground and string on it his bannocks as fast as they were made. When the pile reached the top his ration was complete." (Crooke.)

Visitors to, and residents in, India are bound to notice the curious way in which Indians of some districts throw food into their mouths. This habit is the result of the Hindu horror of saliva. The general way of eating is with the fingers which are well washed before and after meals. Everyone too must have noticed that Indians do not like to be looked at when eating and are always very careful not to look at anyone else eating. The reason for this is that the belief is prevalent that witchcraft may work through the food. The rule of eating together (confarreatio) "is based on the suggestion that when all members of a group eat together no one will devise mischief, which would be as dangerous to the plotter as to his victim." Indians, some of them, fear fascination, and this causes some to eat alone. These ideas are dying out rapidly.

Universality Of Rice

Rice, by the ignorant outside India, is supposed to be the usual food of India's people. This is far from the truth; though it is a fact that rice in large or small quantities is consumed everywhere. In Northern India the main foods consist of millet, barley, gram and wheat among the well-to-do. Pulses, chick-pea, lentils and 'dhalls' are much used. In the Deccan and Northern Madras the great millets are popular, and in Mysore the small millet. In other parts of Madras people eat barley, wheat, 'ragi', rice and several kinds of millet. 'Dhall' or pulse and meats are everywhere consumed when there is no religious prohibition against the last. Rice is the chief food of Bengal, Assam, Burma and Southern Madras. It is extensively used along the seaboard and in the deltas and valleys of the great rivers, such as the Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra.

Chuppaties of unleavened wheat flour made on griddles are common all over Northern India. On the North-West Frontier more leavened bread is, perhaps, eaten than unleavened, and probably more meat. To the South of the Punjab chuppaties of millet are common. To the West barley is sometimes consumed. Indian corn cakes are not used anywhere, but the grain is largely sold in the North.

Mahomedans eat all flesh (with the exceptions already given).

(Continued on page 47)

A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

MADAME MONTESSORI LEAVES SPAIN

Dr. Maria Montessori is among the people who have left Spain because of the fighting. She is now 67, has probably had more influence on the education of small children than any other person living.

Trained as a doctor, was the first Italian woman to get a medical degree. Started work among mentally defective children. Developed methods which enabled them to compete with normal children. Then applied same methods to very young normal children.

Prime essential of Montessori method is freedom of children to move about, evocation of interest and "voluntary attention" rather than instruction. "Children are serious-minded, must be treated seriously, not told fairy stories.

Her first book was published in 1912.

THEY MET, THEY MARRIED, THEY SEPARATED

Francis and Rose were married at a register office.

She was a cinema attendant. He was unemployed.

They celebrated by lunching together and then going to a cinema. But immediately after that they parted.

That was their romance as they told it at Marylebone Police Court when Rose summoned her husband—Francis Arthur Warrender for failing to support her.

Magistrate Campion asked Francis what he proposed to do. Franc's said that he could apply for a wife's allowance on his dole only if she were out of work.

"Don't you care enough for one another to live together?" asked Mr Campion.

Rose replied that she did not want to live with her husband, and Francis said he would think it over.

SCANDINAVIAN WOMEN'S PROGRESS

A recent bye-election in Denmark increased the number of its women M.P.'s to four: two of these belong to the Labour Party, one to the Conservative and one to the Peasants' Party.

Three women now serve on the Swedish Broadcasting Committee: one is President of the National Union of Housewives, another is a popular actress and a third represents "the unknown woman listener" whose views up-to-date broadcasting directors are more and more eager to elicit and cater for. In Norway, Mrs. Ruth Sorensen, hitherto Judge of the Court of Appeal in Oslo, has been appointed "Byfoged", an important juridical post, which she is the first woman to fill.

CHINESE WOMEN'S SERVICE CORPS

"New Life" Members To Promote Health

General plans for the launching of a household cleanliness and family health campaign have been mapped out by the Shanghai Women's "New Life" Promotion Association under the chairmanship of Madame Wu Te-Chen.

At a meeting of the Association held recently the decision was reached that the drive will, as a beginning, be conducted in the Eastern and Western Districts of Shanghai.

The meeting was attended by over 30 members, including Madame Wu Te-Chen, wife of the Mayor, Madame Tsai Ching-chun, wife of the Public Safety Bureau Director and Madame Hsiung Hsi-ling, wife of the former Premier.

Another decision called for the organisation of a Women's Service Corps which will assume complete charge of the "New Life" campaign The Corps is headed by Mrs. Ching-yung Lou.

Before July 10 the Corps had arranged to send 1,000 "campaign bags," each consisting of towels, tooth-brushes, soap, cups to the families of the poor in the Western District.

Following the presentation, groups of workers of the Service Corps will individually call on the families to instruct them on kitchen-cleaning, killing of flies, insects, and mosquitoes, child health and plague prevention.

Rajkumari Sarojini, daughter of Shrimant Raja Saheb of Phaltan, passed the last Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University.

HOUSE-HOLD HINTS

If you want bright windows, do not use soap. To give window glass a high polish, rub with a rag dipped in paraffin.

* * * *

Baking soda can be used to remove grease and discoloration from the electric waffle iron.

* * * *

To open hard-shell clams easily, pour boiling water over them and let stand for two or three minutes.

* * * *

An electric light bulb is handy to use as a stocking darner.

* * * *

When mending kid gloves do not use silk thread as it has a tendency to tear the kid as it pulls through the fabric. Mercerized or cotton thread is better.

CONSCRIPTION FOR RUSSIAN WOMEN

The Russian authorities are said to be seriously considering the introduction of compulsory military service for women.

Present plans provide for the training of 3,000,000 women capable of, in time of need, taking their places in the ranks of the Soviet Union's 10,000,000 army. The women will be divided into battalions 1,000 strong, and will be taught the use of modern weapons, particularly machine-guns and hand grenades.

They will also be employed by the Air Force, it being estimated that there are at present 50,000 women in Russia fully trained in parachute descending. A 29-year-old woman Pakchejava, has recently been made commanding officer of the Smolensk air squadron.

Women are also being extensively employed by the GPU (State Political Police), many of them having been decorated for "special services rendered."

"EVERY BUSINESS NEEDS A WOMAN"

A suggestion that every firm employing women should have at least one woman on the board of directors was made by Mr. C. H. Foyle at the Industrial Co-partnership Conference at Cambridge last month.

"Can you conceive," he asked, "a board of elderly male directors sitting in the presence of one woman? She would have no sentiment about it, and would keep them with their feet on the ground."

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Soviet Good-Bye To Birth Control

Legislates For Drastic Limitation Of Abortion And Puts Premium On Big Families

A few weeks ago (writes the Moscow correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian") the Soviet press published the text of a proposed law which provided that abortion, which has been performed legally in Government clinics since the Revolution, could not be performed legally except for the preservation of the life of the expectant mother. The law also provided for State subsidies to be given to women bearing more than seven children and for the increasing of lying-in homes, nurseries, and kindergartens; for severer penalties for the failure of parents to pay allowances for the support of children in cases of divorce, and for sharp increases in the fees for divorce graduated from 50 roubles for the first to 300 roubles for the third and later divorces.

The terms of the measure, except for the most unqualified prohibition of abortion, were no surprise to the public at large because the general lines had been forecast in a number of press articles. What was unexpected was an invitation to all sections of the public to debate the measure. Meetings of clubs and trade unions were called for the purpose, and the columns of the press were opened to letters from readers. In the past the appearance of a letter from a reader in the columns of a Soviet newspaper has been a noteworthy event—and the publication of one critical of Government projects virtually unheard of.

Women's Hostility

The response to the invitation must have been both gratifying and disturbing to the leaders. If they had hoped to demonstrate to themselves that the Soviet masses were not the crushed and docile helots, helpless victims of the propaganda machine, described abroad by hostile writers, they succeeded well enough. No Russian scorns an invitation to talk, and here was a chance to talk freely on a subject which affected a great many people.

It was the women who took the lead in the discussion. Side by side with the leaders on the editorial pages of "Pravda" and "Izvestia," hailing the draft as an exemplification of "Stalinist care of mother and child" and citing the reasons why Soviet womanhood should find joy in bearing twelve children for the Socialist State in order to receive a subsidy of 5,000 roubles a year, were angry demands from women—factory workers, office employees, students and teachers, collectivised farmers—for a recognition of the right to legal abortion for reasons of economic necessity, coupled with indignant recitals of the lack of housing accommodation for large families in the notoriously overcrowded Soviet urban centres and the failure of Soviet shops to supply children's beds, perambulators, bathtubs, nursing bottles and nipples, clothing, and shoes.

The Bill Enacted

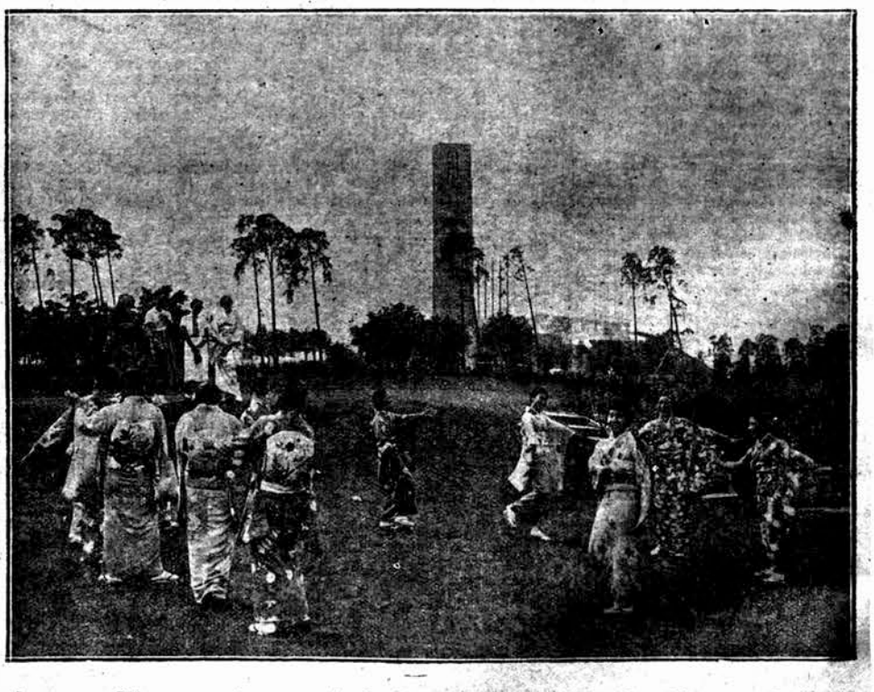
Where dissatisfaction with the draft's provisions on divorce and family allowances were voiced it was usually to advocate stricter regulations and harsher penalties. But there was a noticeable absence of defenders of the prohibition of abortion, whilst the chorus of protests swelled steadily in volume. As the opposition grew the press and other propaganda agencies redoubled their efforts, at first rather perfunctory, to convince the public of the soundness of the law and the urgent necessity for it. Whereas a year ago statistics were published to show that the number of deaths in the U.S.S.R. as a result of legal abortions had been negligible, and the assertion was made that there were no records to indicate deleterious after-effects of such operations performed under proper conditions, the press now attempted to contradict this by publishing statements of medical authorities on the harmful effects of the practice and statements from various women that they had suffered in health because of abortions.

On June 27 the Government announced that the bill was to become law forthwith and with virtually no changes. The prohibition of legal abortion went into effect without any deference to the demand for the recognition of economic justification; the only change made was to permit abortion in cases where inheritable disease of the persons involved could be established. The mother of seven will receive 2,000 roubles a year for five years and a like sum for each child in excess of seven. On the birth of an eleventh child the mother will receive 5,000 roubles and 3,000 roubles annually for four years and like amounts for each subsequent child.

Peopling The Empty Regions

Thus the Soviet Union has aligned itself with those nations committed to a policy of encouraging unlimited increase of population. The fact that this throws the Socialist Fatherland into the strange company of Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany is one which none of the debaters within the U.S.S.R had the temerity to point out. The policy of the Soviet Government is to plan for a population of not less than 300,000,000 in 1975, according to a statement by Mr. V. I. Mezhlauk, chairman of the Government Planning Commission. The Government frankly wants a vastly larger population, not only for military needs but also in order to people great expanses of territory which at present are little inhabited.

The official statistics continue to show big increases in population. The birth-rate for the first quarter of 1936 was reported to have increased 34 per cent. as compared with the same period of 1935. It is certain that the new prohibition of legal abortion will result in a great leap in this already accelerating rate. It is known that the Soviet authorities have been greatly concerned over the spread of abortion among the peasantry, where the birth-rate has always been highest.



Japanese Women swimmers who had come to participate in Olympic Games are seen here enjoying themselves in the Reich Sporting-Fields of Berlin.

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INTRA-ORAL CANCERS

Tobacco-Smoking As A Causative Factor

James Ewing's Views—Heat In Smoking Irritation —German Investigator's Observations—Pipes And Cigarette-Holders Worse—Present Attitude Towards Potential Dangers

(BY "OBSERVATEUR".)

One will hardly err in accepting the conclusion of the older clinicians that cancer of the mouth would disappear if tobacco, bad teeth, and syphilis could be eliminated.

Among preventable cancers the most obvious is the intra-oral group. It has long been known that cancers of the lip, mouth, tongue and tonsil are due to bad teeth, tobacco and syphilis and the importance is, I think, in the order named. Experience in a large clinic for these diseases reveals, on the average, an astonishing degree of irritation due to these factors.

Cancer of the lip is nearly always caused by the irritation of tobacco, but a prominent predisposing factor is seborreic dermatitis and inflammation of the vermilion border.

The use and especially the abuse of tobacco must be charged with a large share in the production of intra-oral cancer as well as of cancer of the larynx and probably of the aesophagus.

One may hardly aim to eliminate the tobacco habit but cancer propaganda should emphasise the danger signs that go with it.

These statements reproduced from the utterances of no less an authority than James Ewing of the "Neoplastic Diseases"' fame, could justifiably be described as representing the considered opinion of a majority of scientists, although the subject of tobacco as a single causative or even predisposing factor in certain forms of cancer is not free from controversy or considerable doubt.

German Worker's Thesis

Despite the difficulty of compiling statistical data that could be cited as conclusive evidence in support of the thesis that tobacco was a definitely causative factor in the incidence of cancer, such inquiries as have so far been conducted point to Ewing's conclusions. Dr. Fritz Lickint, a German worker who had made exhaustive study of the subject, points out, for instance, that glassblowers and musicians are free from cancer although their occupation involves considerable mechanical irritation of the lips. Smoking habits, on the contrary, involve the conducting of heat that, combined with the chemical irritation of nicotine inhaled, is really injurious. The irritation, according to this observer, extends much further especially with cigarette-smoking, which is recorded to be on the increase in recent years and is responsible, to some extent, in the causation of oroachial and lung cancers. It may be of interest to note that the increase in these forms of cancer is attributed to air-pollution of motor car gases and conditions of life in industrial cities as well as to the cigarette smoke inhaled into the lungs. (The author of a recent book which contains graphic description of the working conditions of the Rand mine workers mentions the practice of some of the workers hanging X-ray pictures of their lungs with the residue of metal particles beside those of cinema actresses—it is symbolic of the tragic humour of these martyrs of gold rush fever)

Cigarette Holders

The figures about the consumption of tobacco fail, in themselves, to convey the actual conditions of smoking habits nor can the statistics of smoking habits amongst cancer patients enable one to reach any conclusions, because the conditions of those habits are so different in each individual case. While it is admitted that the cigarette has come to be preferred to the pipe or cigar, the latter both of which certainly conduct the greater amount of heat and nicotine, the use of cigarette holder definitely aggravates the harm done. As Dr. W. Blair Bell of Liverpool says:

The habit of using cigarette-holders is yet rather rare. Most men smoke cigarettes without holders, but in many cases they smoke the cigarettes with holders. Cigarettes wthout holders, and cigars were not so dangerous, because they were held in all parts of the mouth. But in the case of pipes and cigarette holders it was found that the stem could be held in the mouth most comfortably in one particular position. The result was that over a period of years a hot stream of smoke was directed on to a particular part of the mouth or tongue, producing an irritant sufficient to account for the pre-cancerous condition.

It is hardly necessary to emphasize the fact that the view expressed in the statement quoted above is not the only one in regard to the part tobacco-smoking or chewing plays either singly or in combination with other factors in the incidence of certain forms of cancer. There are several authorities, equally trustworthy, which differ on this question and it is quite possible that the intrinsic harm of smoking might be exaggerated. It is impossible to express any definite views on the subject of causative factors in the incidence of cancer, in the present knowledge of a subject that continues to baffle all efforts at investigation about the exact origin of this terrible disease. But it is essential that no danger spot should be ignored, however, negligible its potentialities as an agency of harm, and an empirical attitude in respect of the collection and co-ordination of knowledge is usually adhered to. The mystery of the activating agencies of cancer may be solved now or in the near future; in the meantime, since mechanical, chemical and other forms of tissue insults are at least definitely regarded as a predisposing factor, all cancer propaganda is concerned with emphasising the dangers of this factor and the value of prophylactic measures to avoid its incidence.

CHINESE WOMEN TO VOTE

Right To Elect Delegates To National Assembly

NANKING: (By Mail).

A new era has dawned for the women of China with the issue of a decree by the National Government granting them the right to vote.

The Government has taken this action in response to petitions from women suffragists.

The edict states that all Chinese citizens, male or female, shall enjoy equal franchise in the forthcoming election of delegates to the National Assembly.

The Assembly meets in November to adopt the new popular constitution, which is to usher in the reign of democracy in China.

CHINESE FORGERS EXECUTED

Headquarters In American House

PEIPING (By Mail.)

Two Chinese counterfeiters found guilty by court martial of printing and passing forged notes have been executed in Peiping.

They paid the penalty at the Bridge of Heaven, outside the Temple of Heaven, the ironic scene of most executions carried out in the ancient capital of China.

The notes were printed in the house of two American residents who have been absent in the United States for several months.

In addition to the two executed, ten others are being held by the police. They include the servant the Americans left in charge of the house when they went to America.

The police have seized two printing presses, ink, paper and other materials used by the forgers.

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SPECIAL WINDOW BARGAINS

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

A REMARKABLE PERSONALITY

(Continued from page 8)

lism, political, racial and economic; harassed by exploitation of the weak by the strong; and confused in its understanding of its own problems and their solution, Roerich is offering his message of universal constructive peace through a synthesis of culture and wisdom as manifested in all creative activity of mankind of all time through its art, literature and other beneficent life generated therefrom.

TOO SKETCHY

To the average man of the world, busy with his avocation, Roerich may well strike as a legendary figure shrouded in mystery associated with the members of one or the other of occult schools of the East. His writings may seem somewhat vague in their novel way of visualising facts, while the opportunity of seeing one or more of his paintings may be a rare and remote opportunity in his life. Hence Mr. Padmanabhan Thampy's monograph on Roerich is intended to serve as a guide to his life and creative genius in its various or shall we say numerous aspects. Mr. Thampy has made an assiduous study of Roerich's works and his critics. It is also clear that he has "approached him as an ardent admirer and enthusiastic, disciple". His claim that "he has without prejudice or predelictions carried out his labour of love" is also justified. It is, however, a thousand pities that the ardent admiration and enthusiasm for the master did not move his disciple, an intending biographer and critic, to seek personal contact with him, but be content with "the benefit of close and living contact with him through correspondence" which is undeniably a less satisfactory means of approach to a subject of the importance and magnitude undertaken. Nor are "the benefits of correspondence" apparent in a manner which an ordinary reader would eagerly wish for and appreciate. For example, an Indian for whom the book is primarily intended, is unable to get an idea after its reading why Roerich is such a great admirer of this country and what his views are on the various problems affecting her, some of which are common to her with those of the larger world while some are peculiar to herself. The result is that the biographical portions are too sketchy; the descriptive and critical ones more in the nature of a compilation of Roerich's and his critics' writings which fail to impart to the reader the underlying spirit of the original; and the final chapter is disappointing in its failure to present a vivid picture of the master which the title, 'Behold the Man', naturally leads the reader to expect. In reading Mr. Thampy's book one is irresistably compelled by the contrast offered by, say, Paul Brunton's "A Search in Secret India" or Rom Landau's "God is My Adventure". In these books the writers have taken the courage and pains to establish personal and intimate contacts with the personalities they write about, observed them and their ways, had talks and discussions on various subjects of prime importance to the average men and women on the world. The result is refreshingly vivid studies of the respective personalities, and extremely interesting interpretations of their lives and what they stand for. Surely Nicholas Roerich is a figure deserving a place along with those treated by either Paul Brunton or Rom Landau, and therefore deserving of a presentation no less intimate and comprehensive in character.

M. S. M.

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BOOKS RECEIVED

Holland on Ten Pounds, by Sydney A. Clark (Ivor Nicholson and Watson. Price 5s.)

English Essays of To-day (Oxford University Press), price 2s. 6d.

Ranch Justice, by J. Alan Dunn (Ivor Nicholson and Watson), price 3s 6d.

Outlaw Range, by Steven Webb (Ivor Nicholson and Watson), price 3s. 6d.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khaiyam, by A Narayandas (Principal, Vigiarama Gana Pathsala, Vizianagaram.)

Catalogue of the Coins in the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.

Muslim Thought and its Source, by Syd Muzaffar-ud-Din Nadvi (Syed Zahirullah Nadvi, Calcutta). price Rs. 4.

A Geographical History of the Qur-an, by S. M. Nadvi, S. Z. U. Nadvi, Calcutta), price Rs. 5.

Vedangajyautisha, by Dr. R. Shama Sastry, Mysore, price Rs. 1/4

Can you Read Him? by Mahfuze Husein (Kitabistan, Allahabad).

Bombay the Gateway of India (Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay).

Modern Essays (Careers, Lahore), price Rs. 2/8.

Every-day Science (Careers, Lahore), price Rs. 2/8.

Handbook of General Knowledge (Careers, Lahore), price Rs. 3.

Handbook of Proof Correcting (Careers, Lahore), price Re. 1.

Handbook of Essays (Careers, Lahore).

English Drafting (Careers, Lahore), price Rs. 2.

What an Unlettered Arab Uttered in his Trances, by Bennett and Browne (Owais and Bros. Aligarh).

Rational Spiritual Idealism, by Satya Dass, (Lahore), price As. 4.

Eastern Lights, by Mahendra Nath Sarcar, (Arya Publishing House, Calcutta).

The Political Parties in Czechoslovakia, ("Orbis" Publishing Co., Prague), price 1s.

Annual report of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta.

Sindh Prantache Vanaan Va Itihas (Mar.) by G. C. Bhate, Mahad, price Rs. 1/4.

Hirak Vadodara (Guj.), (C. M. Doctor, Baroda).

Bag Bagicha (Guj.) by Kant Patwa and M. Pandya, (Khetwadi Kutcheri, Baroda).

Kapas (Guj.), Parts I and II, (Khetwadi Kutcheri, Baroda).

Vasti Patrak (Guj.), (Cutchi Dasha Oshwal Jain Dnyati, Bombay).

An Introduction to Politics, by Pratapgiri Ramamurti, (The Popular Book Depot, Bombay).

India's Plight, by Sir M. de P. Webb (P. S. King and Son).

A Constitutional History of India, by Arthur B. Keith (Methuen and Co.).

Britain's Gift of Autonomy to India, by Dulal Chandra Mitra (R. P. Mitra and Son, Calcutta).

An A.B.C. of English Usage, by H. A. Treble and G. H. Vallins, Oxford University Press), price Rs. 1/4.

The Autobiography of the Card, by H. K. Hales, (Sampson Low Marston and Co.), price 12s. 6d.

The Autobiography of Elinor Glyn, (Ivor Nicholson and Watson), price 15s.

The Art of Bernard Shaw, by S. C. Sen Gupta, (Oxford University Press), price 7s. 6d.

The Heart of India, by S. N. Garimella, (G. Satyanarayan, Madras).

Myself a Goddess, by Alma Wittlin (Ivor Nicholson and Watson), price 15s.

Saturdee, by Norman Lindsay (T. Werner Laurie), price 7s. 6d.

The Duke is Served, by Philip Lindsay (Ivor Nicholson and Watson), price 7s. 6d.

The Wanderings of Wenamen, by Jack Lindsay (Ivor Nicholson and Watson), price 7s. 6d.

Davy Jones by Alan Hillgate (Ivor Nicholson and Watson), price 7s. 6d.

The Cave Man, by Lilac Lane (T. Werner Laurie), Price 7s. 6d.

The schooner "Sybil" by E. Laurie Long (Ward Lock), price 3s. 6d.

The She Rift of Painted Post, by Tom Gunn (Ivor Nicholson and Watson), price 3s. 6d.

Never Fire First, by James French Dorrance (Ivor Nicholson and Watson), price 3s. 6d.

The Isavasyopanishad by A. V. Gopalachariar (Shri Vani Vilas Press)

Dialogues from Upanishadas or Knowledge of Self by Swami Sivananda, ("Ideal Home" Office, Amritsar).

Hamare Rashtrapati, (Hindi by Satyadeo Pidyalankar (Sasta Sahitya Mandal, Delhi).

Congress ka Itihas (Hindi) by Haribhau Upadhyaya (Sasta Sahitya Mandal, Delhi.)

Abhaya Ajawala (Guj.) (L. L. Mehta, Bombay.)

MOTOR VEHICLE LAW

THE MOTOR VEHICLE LAW OF INDIA WITH COMMENTARY (Second Edition). By M. M. Kotasthane, B.A., LL.B.

Since the first edition of this book was published about five years ago, many new rules and notifications, have been promulgated and decisions of the Courts Indian and foreign, have been pronounced. Motor traffic has increased, is increasing and bids fair to increase steadily in the future. Consequently, a book in which the main legal incidents of motor traffic are collected, and succinctly set out, is a desideratum. The present edition has been revised, re-arranged and in part re-written so as to make it a reliable handbook for the motorist and a motor-ridden. The book contains the text of the Indian Motor Vehicle Act, with a commentary thereon, the Bombay Motor Vehicle Tax Act, 1935 the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915 (as amended) and Forms, Public Conveyance (Motor vehicles) Rules, 1922 (as amended and Rules as to Municipal Taxes and tolls on Vehicles. The price of the book is Rs. 4.

N. H. P.

IN MEMORY OF KING GEORGE

THE PERFECTLY ENDED CHAPTER: A Poem to the Memory of George V., University Press, Oxford.

This is a beautiful poem, written with great feeling and reverence for a good man on the occasion of his jubilee.

The jubilee of a great patient King fills now the meanest of his subjects' thoughts with unexplained strange reverence. What is it to be a sovereign and to wear a crown?

The whole gist of the poem, its reverent music and love for a great patient man stirs old memories in our hearts, memories for our kings.....

What does it mean—"loyalty to the King?"
Does it not mean loyalty to Oneself?
To one's ideal??

For kings of free nations personify the honour of the humbles, they are the poor man's glory, they are dream kings, heroes, crowned knights of children, especially on days when free nations celebrate their kings' jubilee, because these unnumbered millions feel that they are worshipping their own ideal.

We need him as the cedar needs its crest,
A nation like a pine-tree grows
not well without its leader
blest, green, top twig.
—gallant and near to God.

This fine poem is followed by an epilogue upon his death the year following the jubilee.

Winter has come and so the chapter closes,
the rounded sentence and the sad content,
the finished silence and the tired sigh
of the conclusion, the release from duty
at last, at last, which to a King
—only. Death only can bring.
"There's such divinity doth hedge a king....."

R.V.

THE PROPHET OF ISLAM

WHAT AN UNLETTERED ARAB UTTERED IN HIS TRANCES: by Bennett and Browne, pp. 261, price Rs. 3|8 (Owair Bros.).

"Bennett and Browne"—they may have been Tom and Dick, or Zair and Bakr, for that matter—have produced a book of undoubted usefulness, thinly disguising their object, namely to address themselves principally to untouchables. The dedication is: To the people of the East and to the people of the West, the coloured and the white, the touchables and the "untouchables." Untouchability is not a problem of Islam, for one who accepts that faith merges into the brotherhood of Islam, as a drop in an ocean. The book consists of a number of Koranic passages arranged according to subjects and preceded by an introduction based on Carlyle's well-known eassy on the Prophet. A well-arranged anthology, clearly printed, and well got-up.

A. A. A. F.

How To Learn Kanarese

We have received "Kannada Balabodha" by H. F. and C. F. Kattimani (2nd Edition) published by the author, Kamdolli Lane, Hubli.

This is an attempt to make the learning of Kanarese easier. The primer is profusely illustrated by G. L. Hebsur and gives guidance to the teachers in the graduated method of lessons and subjects, which would be interesting to beginners. It also treats of numerals and beginning of arithmetic using by the Kindergarten method.

B. G. L.

A.I.C.C.'s HISTORIC DECISION

ELECTION MANIFESTO ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY

Office Issue To Be Decided After Elections

PEOPLE NOT COWED DOWN BY REPRESSION, SAYS PRESIDENT

The All-India Congress Committee which met at the Congress House at Bombay on Saturday evening unanimously adopted the Draft Election Manifesto, which was placed before it on behalf of the Working Committee. The proceedings of the meeting were comparatively very mild, proving the unassailable nature of the Manifesto, and are considered a triumph for the Working Committee. The most effective speeches of the day, apart from the introductory speech of the President were those made by Babu Rajendraprasad, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Acharya Narendradev.

The proceedings started with the singing of "Vande Mataram" by Pandit Omkarnath, whose music was listened to, with rapt attention by the audience.

SITUATION REVIEWED.

The proceedings commenced with a review of the situation in the country by the Congress President, since the Lucknow Session of the Congress. The Pandit was glad to note, that contrary to the information supplied to him after his arrival from Europe, the people were very enthusiastic and were gathering strength.

AMENDMENTS.

Of the three amendments moved to the Manifesto, only one, moved by Sardar Sardul Singh, was voted upon and lost by an overwhelming majority. The Congress Socialists, who had decided to move several amendments did not do so.

WORKING COMMITTEE VACANCIES.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Congress President, the two vacancies on the working Committee will be filled up by election by the A. I. C. C. to-day.

The arrangements made by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the holding of the A. I. C. C. Session left nothing to be desired.

WOMEN VOLUNTEERS IN CHARGE.

The women volunteers led by Mrs. Safia Khan and the Bombay National Guards were in charge of the gates and other arrangements inside the specially-erected Shamiana.

Opening the proceedings of the All-India Congress Committee, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru reviewed the Congress activities in the country since the Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress.

Panditji said that, at the time of the Lucknow Congress, he was not fully aware of the situation in the country and the attitude of the people towards the Congress. He had toured various Provinces and could study conditions first-hand, and was able to come into touch with old friends once again and acquainted himself with facts.

He was glad to say that everywhere among the people he found a new awakening and there seemed to be a new strength developed in them. Their enthusiasm and energy seemed to be suppressed, searching a way out for expressing itself.

PEOPLE NOT COWED DOWN.

Mass enthusiasm and mass awakening were not, continued Panditji, something in the nature of "pressing the button and everything would happen". There was great awakening among the villagers and it was not true to say that they were cowed down by repression.

MASS CONTACT

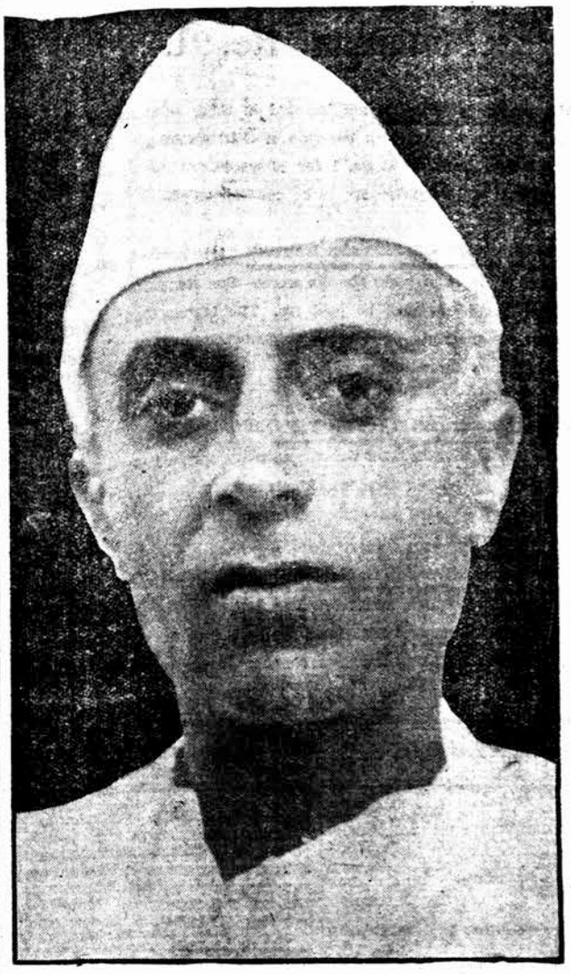
Panditji referred to the Agrarian resolution and the Mass Contact resolution and said that two separate Committees were appointed in this connection. Reports were called for from the provincial and District Congress organisations. The Report of the Agrarian Programme Committee was to have been submitted by the first of this month, but the Committee could not complete its work, as it was not an easy matter to ascertain the conditions all over the country. When the All-India Congress Committee would meet again in October, he hoped to be able to present the Report of the Agrarian Committee, along with the recommendations of the Working Committee. Similar was the case with the Mass Contact Committee's Report which he hoped to be able to present at the next session of the A. I. C. C.

Panditji then referred to the Congress Parliamentary Committee and its activities. The Manifesto was before them and they would surely discuss it.

After the Lucknow Congress, several departments were established in the A.I.C.C. Office. This

(Continued on page 26)

Pilot At The Helm



The Congress Election Manifesto has the impress of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The adoption of the Manifesto by the A. I. C. C. is considered a personal triumph for the President and the members of the Working Committee who had so drafted it, that it was adopted without any amendment.

A. I. C. C. MEMBERS ARRIVE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Many members of the All-India Congress Committee arrived this morning to attend the meeting in the afternoon.

A special pandal has been erected for the meeting, in the premises of the Congress House.

A raised dais—accommodates the President and members of the Working Committee. Chairs are provided to all the members and visitors to the meeting. Thorough arrangements have been made, so that rain may not disturb the proceedings and inside, the pandal is equipped with electric fans. Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary, B.P.C.C., and the staff-members have spared no pains in making perfect arrangements.

Capt A. P Singh will draw the attention of the A.I.C.C., by a resolution, to the omission of any reference to the States' peoples in the election manifesto. The reference to States is, of course, made in the manifesto, by expressing unequivocal opposition to the Federation under the Reforms.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY

Signing On Wednesday In Locarno Hall

LONDON, August 22.

Representatives of Britain and Egypt will sign the new Anglo-Egyptian Treaty in the historic Locarno room of the Foreign Office at 10-30 a.m. on August 26. The ceremony will take about an hour.

The Egyptian Delegation, headed by Nahas Pasha, arrives in London to-morrow.—Reuter.

"STOP NAZI WAR MOVEMENT"

NEW YORK, August 22.

Twelve persons have been arrested for demonstrating aboard the 'Bremen' against 'Nazi intervention in Spain'. Numbers marched on the deck with placards, while twelve women chained themselves to the railings of the first-class deck wearing white shirts with red letters forming the words 'Stop the Nazi War Movement.'—Reuter's Special.

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8. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a very beautiful and accomplished bride for a Bengali Kayastha Railway Engineer, aged about 30 years, drawing about Rs. 1,000 p.m. Apply Box No. 3777, C/o "Bombay Chronicle".

44. MEDICAL.

Zat-Pat-Ruz—Only reliable remedy for every skin disease and burns. Sold everywhere. Pravin Pharmacy, Malad, Bombay. (6761)

49. HOMOEOPATHY

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi, Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus free. (R6746).

49. HOMOEOPATHY

Free H.L.M.S.H.M.D. Ayur-Homoeo-Unani degrees by regular and postal tuition examination. Practitioners also get. Enclose 2 annas stamps: Indian Homoeo-Institute (Regd.) P.O. Sabarmati, Ahmedabad (India). (6734).

87. PHRENOLOGY

Desai's Phrenological Studio,—104, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay 6. Time 8—11; 3—6. Fee according to work. (R 6360).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Removing offices and houses furnitures very carefully. Write Ramkrishna, C/o the New Yazadan and Co., Empress Mahal, Tram Terminus, Dadar. (6796).

RLY. WORKERS' STRUGGLE

Mass Demonstration Against Retrenchment Planned For To-day

Mrs. Maniben Mulji, the General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, writes:

The United Front Committee of all the important labour organisations has decided to have a huge demonstration of workers against retrenchment, wage cut, inhuman condition of labour among the railway workers, on Sunday.

Since 1931, nearly two lacs of railway workers have been thrown out of work, their wages have been brought under a new revised scale and all the privileges that the workers enjoyed before have been withdrawn. At this critical time, it is very necessary that all the labour organisations in the country should join hands with the railway workers and give them all possible help and co-operation in their struggle to resist this onslaught.

I would request all interested in the cause of the working class movement to join this demonstration and render all possible help to make this demonstration a success.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION

The United Front Committee against Railway Retrenchment at a recent meeting decided the following route of the procession of workers to-day.

The procession will start from Kamgar Maidan and will go along Suparibagh Road, Lalbagh Arthur Road, Jacob Circle, Parsee Statue, Bellasis Road, Foras Road, Charni Road, Sandhurst Road Chowpatty.

The workers will assemble at Kamgar Maidan at 4 p.m., where a mass meeting will be held with Mr. R. A. Khedgiker in the chair. Representatives from each of the organizations participating in the "United Front" will address the meeting. The meeting will then form itself into a procession and start at 5 o'clock.

On reaching Chowpatty a mass meeting will be held at 6-30 p.m. with Jamnadas Mehta in the chair.

The following resolution is agreed to by the United Front Committee for adoption in the public meeting:

"The meeting fully cognisant of the fact that the well being and livelihood of thousands of railway workers is now menaced, by the decision of the Railway Board to retrench over 4,000 workers on state railways, to lower scales of pay without proper enquiry and without any consultation affecting thousands of employees strongly condemns it and calls upon the railway organizations to bring to their railway workers the gravity of the issues involved and take immediate steps to intensify the organizational activity with a view to offering the maximum of resistance."

One representative from each of the participating organizations will address the meeting

The United Front Committee has invited Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and leaders of the Indian National Congress, All-India Trades Union Congress, The National Federation of Trades Unions and the Congress Socialist Party to participate in the demonstration and address the meeting.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A verdict of accidental death caused by severe shock sustained from caustic burns from melted zinc chloride, was returned by the Coroner on the body of Krishnaji Vithal Waradkar, an employee of the Khatau Makanji Mill.

The burns were received by the deceased while at work when a nearby drum blew off its lid splitting the liquid. Several labourers were injured and admitted into the J. J. Hospital but Krishnaji succumbed.

The Weaving Master of the Mill was of the opinion that the lid may not have been firmly fastened by the exporters or it might have got loose while in transit.

Prolonged illness developed into a crisis when Arjun Raghoo lost his senses and leapt into a well at Mahim.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due to suicidal drowning.

At the inquest to-day on Ayub Ibrahim, aged 60, who was knocked down by motor van Y 7414 at Mahomedali Road on 15th August the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate framed charges to-day against Arthur Bentley of rash and negligent driving, having caused the death of a traffic constable by rash and negligent dash.

The accused pleaded "not guilty".

Last Show of
SUPERB TAMIL TALKIE
"MAYA BAZAAR"
OR
VATSALA KALYANAM
featuring
Miss M. S. VIJAYAL,
At your favourite Theatre
PLAZA
SUNDAY 29TH
AT 10 A. M.
'GARUDA GARVA BHANGAM'

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (SUNDAY), at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Vianelli's Restaurant of complete Household furniture, Godrej steel Cabinet, Godrej and Milner safes, Remington portable typewriter, Gramophone, Singer Machine, Chesterfield sets, English Cabinet, etc.

ANNUAL READING

One year monthly details Rs. 3 Weekly details Rs 10. Correct answers for 5 future questions Re. 1. V.P. As. 5 Send writing time, sex and approximate ... time of birth. Catalogue free.
HANUMAN JOTHISHA ASHRAMAM
TIRUTTANI, (S. INDIA)

Calcutta Champions Extended

Indian Football League Beaten By Narrow Margin

The Mahomedan Sporting, Calcutta champion, winners of the Calcutta Football League for three consecutive years, an honour which no other team holds, with the exception of the Durhams, and winners of the I. F. A. Shield this year, made their first debut on Saturday evening when they beat the Indian Football League from Bombay by two goals to one. The teams were at level for the full period of the game, the winning goal being scored in the 2nd minute of the extra time. In spite of a rainy day, the crowd that witnessed the game was a record one, since the Chinese team played in Bombay. All the three enclosures were packed half an hour before the commencement of the game, and extra accommodation had to be made for the ever increasing crowd.

FINE COMBINATION.

The Muslims played a great game and always combined better than their opponents. They gave a very fine display, good combination and perfect understanding between the forwards and the halves. They were deserving winners, there can be no doubt, for they were attacking throughout the whole period. The Bombay team was somewhat unlucky to loose, as the first goal scored by the Mahomedans was a lucky one, Abbas scoring from the rebound from his own shot

THE GAME

Right from the kick-off the Mahomedans were on the offensive and in the fifth minute Chowdhary was called on to save off Rahim. Once again the Mahomedans came and once again they were sent back, this time by Maneck. The 'League' took some time to settle down as the ground condition was against them and this was the main point of their failure. After fifteen minutes, play was transferred to the Mahomedans' area, Shiva, by a solo run down testing Osman. This was the first thrill of the match. The game now began to get livelier, and with both defences giving little or nothing away the game began to get more interesting and play went from end to end.

A LUCKY GOAL.

Once again the Mahomedans took up the attack and Saboo was unlucky when his shot struck the cross-bar, the ball eventually going over. Again the Mahomedans came up, but Saboo kicked too far, and in the run for the ball, Chowdhary beat the former. Then Jairam transferred the play to the other half, Ribeiro miss-kicked, and was robbed of the ball by Noor, who passed the ball to Abbas. He later took the ball right up the line and after beating Maneck, shot. Chowdhary, although he saved, mishandled the ball, and from the rebound Abbas placed the ball into the net. The Bombay team then had a chance to equalize, from a free-kick, Premlal missing his objective by inches. Thereafter play went from end to end and at the interval the Mahomedans were leading by a solitary goal.

THE EQUALIZER

During the second half the 'League' played better, and soon after the resumption were seen on the attack. In the fifth minute Osman was called on to save from a shot off Salim. Then the Mahomedans put on hot pressure and for a brief spell of ten minutes the opposing goal underwent narrow escapes. At this stage Maneck came out with flying colours, he was not only responsible for checking the opposing forwards time and again, but was also responsible for the equalizer. In the 20th minute a free kick was awarded against the Mahomedans, Osman being responsible within the penalty area. Dado took the kick and passed to Maneck, who did no mistake in putting the ball through five or six defenders, who had thronged the goal mouth.

Spurred on by this success the League was playing with greater determination, and at this stage had actually more of the game than their opponents. Then just before the end the Mahomedans were fighting desperately for the winning point, but could not succeed, for they found Chowdhary in tip-top form, and at the full period the teams were still standing at level.

THE WINNING GOAL

Extra time was allotted and in the second minute Juma Khan made no mistake in heading the ball, off a corner kick. This eventually proved to be the winning goal, but in spite of this the 'League' did not give up and soon took up the attack, and Ribeiro missed a fine opportunity of scoring, his shot going wide, when he had only the goal-keeper to beat. The end soon arrived, the Mahomedans somewhat lucky to win by the narrowest margin.

RESULT.

Mahomedan Sporting .. 2 goals
Indian Football League 1 goal

THE TEAMS

MAHOMEDAN SPORTING:—Osman, Sirajuddin and Juma Khan; Nassim, Noor Mahomed and Bachai Khan; A. Sattar, Rahim, Saboo, Rashid Jnr., and Abbas.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE:—Chowdhary, Premlal and Maneck; Jairam, Dado and Mantolia; Shiva, Salim, Mani, Ribeiro and John.

REFEREE:—Hibbert.

TO-DAY'S GAME (Sunday)

Afghan Football Club v. Durhams 'C', Cooperage at 5-45 p.m

B. P. LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENTS

The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Provincial Lawn Tennis Association, writes:—

"I give below the list of Tournament dates for Clubs affiliated to this Association as sanctioned by the Bombay Provincial Lawn Tennis Association at the Council meeting held on the 14th August, 1936:—

Sind Lawn Tennis Championships, Karachi: 15-8-36 to 29-8-36.

Poona Club, Poona: 24-8-36 to 6-9-36.

Y.M.C.A. Bombay: 26-11-36 to 6-12-36.

Shri Chintmanrao Gymkhana, Budhgaon: 23-12-36 to 28-12-36.

P.Y.C. Hindu Gymkhana, Poona: 1st Half X'mas Holidays.

Deccan Gymkhana, Poona: 2nd Half X'mas Holidays.

S.R.A. Club, Jamkhandi: 27-12-36 to 1-1-37.

Military Accounts Recreation Club, Poona: 7-1-37 to 16-1-37.

Gujarat Club, Ahmedabad: 11-1-37 to 21-1-37.

Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana, Bombay: 16-1-37 to 23-1-37.

Parsee Gymkhana, Bombay: 23-1-37 to 31-1-37.

Sayaji Vihar Club, Baroda: 30-1-37 to 6-2-37.

Bombay Presidency Hard Court Championships, Bombay: 5-2-37 to 14-2-37.

Western India Championships, Bombay: 18-2-37 to 27-2-37.

Willingdon Tournament, Porebandar: 1-3-37 to 8-3-37.

All-Ahmedabad Tennis and Badminton Association, Ahmedabad: 3-3-37 to 10-3-37.

Karachi Parsi Institute, Karachi: 10-3-37 to 23-3-37.

Rajkote Gymkhana Club, Rajkote: 13-3-37 to 21-3-37.

Bandra Club, Bandra: 20-3-37 to 29-3-37.

Union Club, Satara: 24-3-37 to 31-3-37.

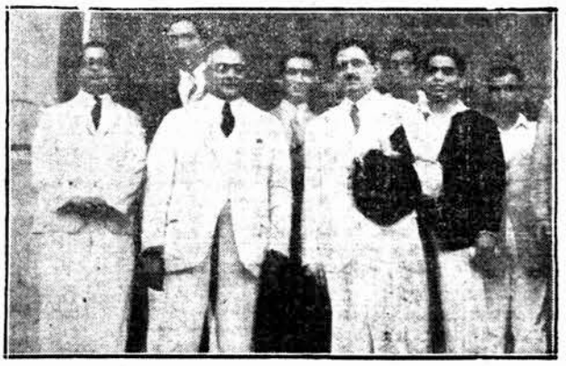
Bijapur District Tennis Tournament, Dharwar: 10-4-37 to 18-4-37.

Dharwar Open Tennis Tournament, Dharwar: 20-4-37 to 18-4-37.

Shri Maharani Laxmi Gymkhana, Kolhapur: 19-4-37 to 28-4-37.

Union Club, Belgaum: 30-4-37 to 9-5-37.

Matheran Gymkhana, Matheran: 15-5-37 to 22-5-37.



Prof. S. R. Davar (hat in hand) delivered a public lecture on the Indian Companies' Amendment Bill at the Blavatsky Lodge on Friday evening. Mr. Manu Subedar (second from left) presided.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN U. P.

Govt. Resolution On Progress Of Work

NAINI TAL, Aug. 20.

"The basic idea underlying the scheme of Rural Development in the province is to rouse in the villager a desire to bring about improvements in his own condition and to train him to help himself for the purpose," says a Government Resolution on Rural Development work in the United Provinces for the year 1935-36.

The Resolution adds that the scheme contemplates that village opinion should be created and organised in favour of improvements. It recognises that village re-generation cannot be established on a stable basis, unless it is founded on the support and co-operation of the villagers themselves, and that effective work can only be carried on through some organised village agency. A village organisation is necessary and provides a definite practical channel through which the improvements can be effectively introduced.

Such items of work have to be taken up first as are approved by the villagers, but the aim is to tackle their problems in a comprehensive manner in order to secure all round balanced development. It must be emphasised that the idea is not to set up new activities parallel to those of the various development departments of Government, but to afford facilities to the departmental officers for carrying on their activities more effectively.

They are sure to find organised village groups easier to deal with than loose collections of individuals, while local village organisations in their turn must have their advice and guidance.

The plan of work outlined was that there should be six development circles in each district, each circle comprising a group of twelve villages. A resident organiser should be stationed in the central village of each circle and an inspector should be appointed for each district to supervise the work of the organisers. In all the villages taken up for development work, there should be either village panchayats or better-living or better-farming co-operative societies. In addition there should be in each district a district association which meets regularly and draws up a programme of work according to the needs of the different circles. Each district officer should have a discretionary grant of Rs. 5,000 a year which is to be spent by him on subjects of public utility in the rural development circles, these grants are to be given almost always on a contributory basis.

The work in accordance with this plan could not be commenced till October 1935, the time from April to October having been spent in preliminary arrangements and during the short period of the operation of the scheme encouraging and satisfactory progress has been made.—United Press.

The visit here of the Iraq Foreign Minister, General Nuripasha, who has already met the Palestine Arab leaders has led to a report that Arabian rulers contemplate intervention with a view to securing settlement of the Palestine dispute.—Reuter.

WHO CAN FORGET

Sweet songs and marvellous acting of

SHANTA APTE

The sweet as she presented them in "Amritmanthan" which broke "52 weeks'" record then . . .

SEE AND HEAR HER going more glorious and glamorous in

AMAR JYOTI

— Immortal Flame — Prabhat's and India's 1st Sea-Romance

Directed by:— V. SHANTARAM

with Durga Khote, Shanta Apte, Chandramohan, B. Nandrekar in supporting cast

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Occasional Comments By N. J.

Compliments

Journalists, and the God they serve, are often the recipients of much fulsome flattery. Ever since Junius in his 'letters,' hailed the liberty of the press as the palladium of all civil, political and religious rights of an Englishman, it has been quite the fashion for the great ones of the world to pay their seasonal crocodile compliments to the Press and its votaries. It was only a few months ago that Mr. Stanley Baldwin expatiated upon the influence and responsibility of journalists. "On the accuracy of the information they supply," the Premier wrote, "the fairness of their comments, and the wisdom of their advice depends to no small extent the political judgment of those who may not otherwise be in touch with the working of the political and economic machinery of the world."

* * * *

Prize Pest

A journalist, is, of course, too hard-boiled a fellow to be taken in by such high-falutin stuff. He knows thoroughly well that there can be no much love lost between the average politician and the journalist. The former generally views the latter as an infernal nuisance, and a prize pest. Many a politician has seen the grave of his public life through some sensational exposure by some long-nosed newspaperman. It is the business of a journalist to have his finger in every pie, and such a person is naturally the "bete noir" of everybody who has a bee to hide under his bonnet. The great Napoleon never concealed his contempt for all such peeping Toms. And one feels that M. Laval and Sir Samuel Hoare will be more than justified in cursing all their lives the journalist who prematurely divulged the contents of their ill-fated Italo-Abyssinian pact.

* * * *

Typical Tribute

A revealing incident which happened recently in Cairo, however, testifies to the innermost feelings a politician entertains towards the Press and its sleuths. It appears that during the course of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations, whose successful conclusion is looked upon as ushering the dawn of a new era, Sir Miles Lampson, the British High Commissioner, forgetfully left the big envelope containing valuable official papers in connection with the talks, on the table at which the discussions were held. No sooner did he step out of the Zafaran Palace, however, than he remembered his lapse, and the first remark he instinctively made was the query 'Is there any journalist here?' followed by the comment, "Few seconds more and the whole matter will have appeared in the Press to-morrow!" Fortunately for Sir Miles, the envelope was soon found safe and sound, but his sudden outburst contained a typical tribute to the power of the Press,—typical rather of dread than of admiration.

* * * *

De Luxe Jails

By the way, this incident proves the go-ahead nature of the Egyptian journalist. Evidently he has not anything left to learn from his Western confreres, and my hat off, therefore, to him! The Egyptian Government also recognises the importance of the newspapermen, and has decided to treat him very deferentially, though the form this deference takes will be hard to excel for sheer originality. Following the promulgation of the recent Press laws, the Director-General of the Prisons Administration has given order for special cells to be placed at the disposal of journalists. They will be equipped with all modern conveniences, and those de luxe jails for journalists will be the last word in comfort. Inspite of all this solicitude, however, it is understood that so far no newspaperman has availed himself of all those facilities. Journalists are queer folk.

* * * *

Shekels

I have observed above that there is no much love lost between politicians and journalists. I must qualify this statement by adding to this sentence "except when they themselves turn journalists." For it is notorious that politicians can earn plenty of shekels by writing articles under their name. The sums that are offered even to a third-rate politician are high enough to turn any honest-to-goodness journalist blue with envy. The story is told of Bismarck who was once approached by a famous American newspaper with the then incredible offer of £26,000 a year for a short weekly article on any international question of the day. Even the Iron Chancellor was bound to feel the tempting side of such an offer, but he finally declined, declaring that he could not add to his already overwhelming occupations. Directly the tempter had gone, however, the Chancellor turned to his son Herbert and exclaimed, "How stupid of we! We might have proposed an article from you at half the price."

* * * *

Mots

I cannot do better than close this causerie with the following mots, which will appeal to journalists and laymen alike:

At a public meeting no one knows what has happened until the official communique is issued half an hour after.

At a private meeting no one knows what has happened until half an hour after.

At a secret meeting no one knows what has happened until half an hour before.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcastings

The following frequencies will be used?

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m.), GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19 82 m.).

p.m.

7-30 Big Ben. Reginald King and his Orchestra.
8-15 "Waterloo Bridge."
8-30 A Religious Service from the Fishermen's Church, Filey.
9-20 A Musical Interlude.
9-25 Weekly Newsletter, Sports Summary, and Announcements.
9-45 A Musical Interlude.
9-50 Chamber Music. The International String Quartet: Andre Mangeot, (Violin); Walter Price, (Violin); Max Gilbert, (Viola); Bernard Richards (Violoncello), Quartet in E flat, Op. 76, No. 6: Allegretto; Fantasia—Adagio; Menuetto, Presto, Finale, Allegro spiritoso (Haydn), Quartet in A minor: Allegro; Andante con moto: Rondo allegro vivace (Méran).

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855/kc/s.

10-30 a.m.: Light Classical Music. By Sangit Ratna Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan, accompanied by Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.
12-30 p.m.: Sunday Ballets. A musical farce in Hindi. Presented by L. H. Ghelani and his party.
1-0 p.m.: A Studio Concert. By F. Palkhiwalla, Violin. And the Radio Quartet. Overture "The Mill on the Cliff". Waltz "The Great Big Saw came nearer", F. Palkhivalla. "Concerto No. 9" Violin Solo, Allegro Maestoso, Adagio, Rondo, Lyric Intermedzo "The Golden Hour", Caprice "The Canaries" Courtship", Potpouri "Sing Song in Waltzland", "In the Macchia" "Bacchanale."
4-30 p.m.: South Indian Music. By Lalita Venkatram.
5-30 p.m.: Light Music. Shripad Balkrishna Shastri, of Dhulia.
6-30 p.m.: Evensong Relayed from St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay.
7-35 p.m.: Jules Crean and His Quintet. "Valse Des Brunes", "Ituoi Ochhi" (Selection) "Cherubin", "Je Me Souviens De Naples", "La Toupie," "L'Heure Exquise", "Idylle Passionelle".
8-35 p.m.: Talk (English): "Ten Minutes of Good Health." By Anem.
8-45 p.m.: A Short Gramophone Recital.
9-0 p.m.: News in English.
9-10 p.m.: News in Hindi.
9-20 p.m.: The Air Raiders. Vasti Devi, Champak Lakshmi, Champabai Deodhar.

These artistes are amateurs who have adopted music as their hobby and who have attained a high standard.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

8-36 a.m.: The Betar Orchestra Conducted by Tarak Nath Dey. Vocal Music (Bengali).
8-46 a.m.: Bhabatosh Battacharya.
9-1 a.m.: Rabindra Mohan Bose.
9-16 a.m.: Kankabaty.
9-31 a.m.: Sideshwar Mukherjee.
9-41 a.m.: Kamalabala.
10-1 a.m.: Bhishmadev Chatterjee.
10-21 a.m.: The Betar Orchestra (Contd.)
10-31 a. m. Talk (Bengali) "Stage and Screen" By Spectator.
10-51 a.m. SB Musical Selections from the Studio.
11-6 a.m. SB The Grand Hotel Orchestra. Morning Concert. Relayed from the Palm Court of the Grand Hotel. Interval Item Artiste: Madame Ludivien —Pianist and Vocalist. News in English.
6-6 p.m.: SB Church Service Relayed from St. Paul's Cathedral.
7-21 p.m. Talk (Bengali) "World Tourists Diary—Travels in China" By Ram Nath Biswas.
7-36 p.m.: A Musical Programme organised by Himanshu Datta Surasagar. Vocal Music, (Bengali). Biren Bal, Ranjir Sen, Savitrirani Basu, Ila Das, Saraswati Dutta, Chhaya Gupta.
8-51 p.m. SB: News in Bengali.
9-6 p.m. SB: News in English.
9-21 p.m.: SB Violin Solos (Selected) featuring Fritz Kreisler.

Delhi Programme

SUNDAY, 23RD AUGUST
VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s

8 a.m. Shrimad Bhagwad Geeta.
8-15 a.m. A.I.R. Orchestra. Asa—with Chorus.
8-25 a.m. Mumtaz Begum. (Film Actress). 'Hid pat peer tum wali Khwaja, Din iman aur mauj sukh de, Din dunan ke kar harat tumhin ho,
Ae sharan tori kahin pael dhare.' (Sadra Rag Bhairon).
8-35 a.m. Ghulam Farid. 'Dil ka pata bataen jo ham se nazar mile Us ka bhi ghar wahin hai tamanna jidhar mile.' (Bekhud)
8-45 a.m. Talk (Hindustani): 'Pan'. By Leela Tandon.
9 a.m. P. S. Mukerji. Sarod—Asawri.
9-5 a.m. Mumtaz Begum. 'Jal gaya zindah bura ho nala-i-shabgir ka, Chaunk utha ghabra ke har halqa miri zanjir ka.'. Ghazal Bahiravin.
9-15 a.m. Ghulam Farid. 'Ah-i-dil-i-ushaq naw-saz nahin hai, Is naghma-i-jan-soz men awaz nahin hai.'
9-25 a.m. Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi —Bilawal.
9-30 a.m. Rajni Kant V. Desai of Baroda. Classical Music.
10 a.m. One hour with Franz Schubert. A Recorded Programme.
1 p.m. Indian Recorded Music. Amateur.
5-30 p.m. A.I.R. Orchestra. Mand.
5-38 p.m. Ghulam Farid. 'Kia kam unhen pursish-i-ahabab-i-wafa se. Marta hai to mar jae koi un ki bala se.' (Hasrat Mohan).
5-45 p.m. Mumtaz Begum. 'Tum jo chaho to mire dard ka darman ho jae Warna Mushkil hai keh mushkil miri asan ho jae.'
5-52 p.m. Hamid Husaini. Dadro.
6 p.m. Ghulam Farid. 'Nim jan chhor gai hai meri qismat mujh ko Dhundti phirti-hai ab kal se qayamat mujh ko.'
6-10 p.m. Mumtaz Begum. 'Araj suno Dastgir.' Khayal Puria.
6-20 p.m. 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report. (Hindustani).
6-30 p.m. 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report. (English).
6-40 p.m. Rajni Kant V. Desai of Baroda. Classical Music.
7 p.m. Ghulam Farid. Qawwali. (Assisted by A.I.R. Aartistes and Orchestra).
7-15 p.m. Haidar Husain. Sitar—Puria Dhanasri.
7-20 p.m. Mumtaz Begum. 'Baskeh dushwar hai har kam ka asan hona. Adami ko bhi muyasar nahin insan hona.' (Ghalib).
7-30 p.m. 'For Villagers Only'.
8-30 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): 'Child Education'. By Q. J. Jafar Ali.
8-45 p.m. Rajni Kant V. Desai of Baroda. Classical Music.
9-15 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report. (Hindustani).
9-30 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report. (English).
9-45 p.m. Talk (English): 'Simla in 1986.' By J. B. Vesugar.
10 p.m. A Studio Concert.

IS REJUVENATION POSSIBLE?

Yes, no more despair. A real triumph over mental, nervous and sexual debility, only through a course of Herbal Home treatment. Success Complete satisfaction. Particulars on Request.
KAMALA WORKS, PANCHPOTA, (B. C.) BENGAL.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Adhik Bhadarva Sud 6, 1992
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 5, 1355.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 22, 1305
Hightide: 3-08; 14-48
Lowtide: 8-36; 21-08
Sunrise: 6h. 21m.
Sunset: 7h. 1m.

All-India Congress Committee, Congress House, 2 p.m

Public Reception to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. 10 p.m. Congress House, A.I.C.C. Pandal.

Anti-Retrenchment Day Demonstration. Procession and public meeting at Chawpatty 6 p.m.

Monday, August 24.

Public meeting to inaugurate Branch of Civil Liberties' Union, Blavatsky Hall, Pundit Jawaharlal to preside.

Journaliste' Luncheon to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, at Mongini's 1 p.m.

NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN

The lectures of the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazar Street to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

TEA PARTY TO PROF. KAJI

The Ex-Sydenhamites of Surat had given a Tea Party to Mr. D. B. Prof. H. L. Kaji on his being conferred the title of Dewan Bahadur in recognition of his invaluable services in the cause of Co-operation and Education.

CHARITABLE SHOW AT MAJESTIC

"A charitable show "Indira M.A.", will be screened in aid of the "Magen Hassidim" synagogue building fund to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) Public are requested to help this charitable cause."

"MESSAGE TO STUDENTS"

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood a meeting of students will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, Chowpatty, when Smt. Kamaladevi Chatopadhyaya will preside, and Sardar Sardul Singh, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramanja, Sjt. Jai Prakash Narayan, Dr. Hardikar, Dr. Lohia and Sjt. S. M. Joshi will be amongst the speakers. The subject will be "Message to students."

BOMBAY CITY LITERACY ASSOCIATION

The opening ceremony of the first class Literacy classes for Adults under the auspices of the above Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

REGAL
TO-DAY at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
A PICKFORD-LASKY production
Francis LEDERER
in
ONE RAINY AFTERNOON
with
IDA LUPINO
A Cloudburst of Laughter!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"The Stoker" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 4 p.m.

REGAL—"One Rainy Afternoon" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 4 p.m.

ROXY—"Achhut Kanya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-45 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Alice Adams" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA—"The Singing Kid" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Desire" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Hari Bhakti" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Parbhuka-Pyara" time as usual.

GLOBE—"Videohi" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

MINERVA—Saed-e-Havas" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Jivan Lata" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Savkari Pash" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PLAZA—"Holy Crime" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

CENTRAL—Daily Change of Programme Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

The Prize Distribution Ceremony of the Cosmopolitan Ambulance and the Ambulance Brotherhood centres of the St. John Ambulance Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Chunilal Mehta Scout Hut, Esplanade Maidan, Dhobitalao, Bombay. Mr. G. Wiles will preside.

KSHATRIYA UNION CLUB

The opening ceremony of the Kshatriya Union Club will be performed by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chhubildas Road Dadar.

SIR NARAYAN CHANDAVARKAR MARATHI SCHOOL

A meeting of the teachers, parents and guardians of the pupils of the Sri Narayan Chandavarkar Marathi School will be held at the Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) Mr. S. R. Tendolkar will preside.

JAWAHAR TO INAUGURATE HINDI SCHOOL

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru will perform the inauguration ceremony of a Hindi School at Gulalwadi, opp. Satya Narain Temple on Monday the 24th Aug. at 2 p.m.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society at Saraswati Mandir, Tutorial High School, Kennedy Bridge:—Public lecture will be delivered to-day (Sunday), at 5-15 p.m. by Mr. Baba Saheb Phansalkar, subject "Astrology is one of the most reliable sciences, challange to its critics, horoscope readings with practical demonstrations." Critics are cordially invited.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION

Mr. Mundkar the vice-president of the Kanara Saraswat Association will be 'at home' in the Association Hall with the successful students at the Bombay University and other examinations to-day (Sunday), Mr. S. R. Dongerkery the President of the association will address.

ALL SAINTS DAY GATHERING

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal an All Saints Day Parsi Public Gathering will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m (S.T.) when short speeches will be delivered in Gujarati by Khan Saheb Ervad Jalejar, D. Kanga, Ervad Hormusji D. Unwalla and Mr. R. B Adhiarnji Advocate followed by songs and music from the pupils of the Petit Parsi Orphanage. Mr. Rustamji K. Sidhva of Karachi will preside.

PUBLIC WELCOME TO "FRONTIER GANDHI"

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. write:

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, will be accorded a public welcome at a citizens' meeting to be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the A. I. C. C. Pandal at the Congress House. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Congress President, will preside and prominent national leaders will address.

Institutions desiring to garland Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan should intimate their names to the office of the B. P. C. C. and facilitate arrangements.

'SPAIN DAY' MEETING POSTPONED

Mr. K. T. Chandy, Jt. Hon. Secretary, Peoples Front "Spain Day" Committee writes:—

"The preparatory public meeting called by the Peoples Front "Spain Day" Committee to-day (Sunday) the 23rd at 6 p.m. in the Jinnah Hall has been postponed, because the organisers of the Railway Retrenchment Resistence Day have requested the Committee to postpone the meeting on account of their public meeting to be held the same day, at the same time, and most of the workers and their organisations will be busy with that meeting at Chowpatty.

Since most of the Organisations represented on the 'Spain Day' Committee have made a similar request, the Committee has decided to postpone their meeting at the Jannah Hall to a later date."

"G" WARD D. C. C.

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee, Dadar, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Monday) in Dhuru Hall when prominent All India leaders will speak on, "The Congress Election Manifesto".

MYSORE ASSOCIATION BOMBAY

Master Nagaraj of Mysore, the boy prodigy, will deliver a public lecture on The Life and Teachings of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa to-day (Sunday) at 5-45 p.m. at the Association premises.

PUBLIC LECTURE AT KHAR

Mr. S. Satyamoorthi, M.L.A., will deliver a public lecture on Democracy vs. Dictatorship to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m. at the Laxminagar Society's Hall, Khar

KURANIK SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society, public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Shamshu Zaman on "Kuran and its teachings" to-day (Sunday) in the premises of the Anjumane-Islam High School near Bori Bunder Station from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.)

CELEBRATION OF MOTHERS' DAY

Under the auspices of the Young Daiwadnya institution, Mothers' Day will be celebrated to-day (Sunday), at 9-15 a.m. sharp (S.T.) at Hirabaug (C. P. Tank) under the presidentship of Mrs. Shantabai Patankar B.A., B.T., when following speakers will address the gathering:

Miss. Kusum Vakharkar, Mr. Damodar W. Chachad, Mrs. Kamalabai Vijayakar J. P. and Nyayaratna Dhundiraishastri Vinod. M. A.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ

At the Fort Arya Samaj (249 Frere Road) to-day (Sunday) Dr. K. H. R. Shetty will deliver a public lecture in Kanarese on "Different systems of medicines and their curative aspects".

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. B. S. Panisuff, B.A.LL.B. will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY HAWKERS' UNION

A public meeting of the Hawkers in the reserved area of Dongri, will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 p.m. near the Dongri Bazaar to protest against the cancellation of the same area by the Municipal Commissioner and to take final decision of the hawkers in the matter of the dispute arisen out of contract of the Market. Owner. Mr. R. S. Nimbkar will preside over the meeting.

Mrs. Mani Ben Mulji, Mr. V. B. Karnik, Mahomed Gani, Esmail Rahimtoolah will speak.

MATUNGA ATHLETIC CLUB

The first half yearly general body meeting of the Matunga Athletic Club will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Club's premises.

SATYAMURTI ON CONGRESS MANIFESTO

Will Speak At Young Muslim Brotherhood To-day

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Young Muslims Brotherhood at the Bohra Youth League's Hall, Abdul Rehman Street to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. when Mr. Satyamurti will speak on the "Congress Manifesto."

BOMBAY HACK VICTORIA OWNERS ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Association will be held to-day (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. at the Office of the Association.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society a discourse followed by Seances will be held at 51, Gordhandas Building (opposite Portuguese Church) Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PUBLIC LECTURE AT VILE PARLE

Under the auspices of the Suburban Congress Socialist Party, a Public Lecture will be delivered by Mr. Achyut Patwardhan, to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. in the Tilak Mandir Hall, Vile Parle (East).

VIDYADAINI SPORTS CLUB

The Ninth Annual Gathering and prize distribution of the Club will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. at the premises of the Karnataka Free Night School, Kumpta Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. V. R. Nath, LL.M., Solicitor will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The law of periodicity" will be the subject of a free public lecture which will be followed by questions and answers, at the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m.

"C" WARD D. C. C.

Under the auspices of Bhuleshvar Congress Committee, the members of the Committee and workers will go for enrolling Congress members at Mulji Jetha Market to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m.

KARNATAK SANGHA

A meeting of the Kannada speaking public of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. in the Hall of the Sangha, to show their sense of protest and aggrievedness at some of the actions of the Government such as the preparation of electoral literature and registration of documents in the Karnatak Districts of the Province, and some others which wound the feelings of all Kannada speaking people.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A rollicking Comedy of fighting, fun, and fooling on the high Seas.
LESLIE FULLER
IN
"THE STOKER"

CAPITOL
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Katharine HEPBURN
in BOOTH TARKINGTON'S
ALICE ADAMS
FRED MacMURRAY
FRED STONE
EVELYN VENABLE
The Story of
WAKING WOMANHOOD in DANGEROUS CONQUEST!

GOES TO STAND TRIAL FOR SEDITION

Dohad People Give Grand Send-Off To Mr. Kanayalal Vaidya

(From Our Correspondent)
DOHAD, Aug. 22.

A procession was taken out in honour of Sjt. Kanaiyalal Vaidya, Secretary of the Jhabua States' People's Conference to give him a send-off yesterday on his going to Jhabua State to stand a trial on sedition.

At the end of the procession a meeting was held presided over by Mr. Ramanlal Seth, Vice-President of the Dohad-Jhalod Congress Committee when Messrs. Harilal Shah, Jainarayan Vyas and others eulogised the services of Mr. Vaidya in the cause of the oppressed people of Jhabua State.

Mr. Vaidya on alighting at the Mighnagar Station yesterday at 13-20 p.m. was heartily welcomed by hundreds of States' people where he was arrested by the States' police and taken to Jhabua in a motor with police guards.

Interviewed, Mr. Vaidya said that the fight of the States' people was for a democratic form of Government and their struggle was not different from the British India people. The two were component parts of a great nation and both could alone achieve Independence through joint effort from British Imperialism and States' Princes.

The crowd shouted "Inquilab Zindabad" and "Bande Matram" as he was taken away.

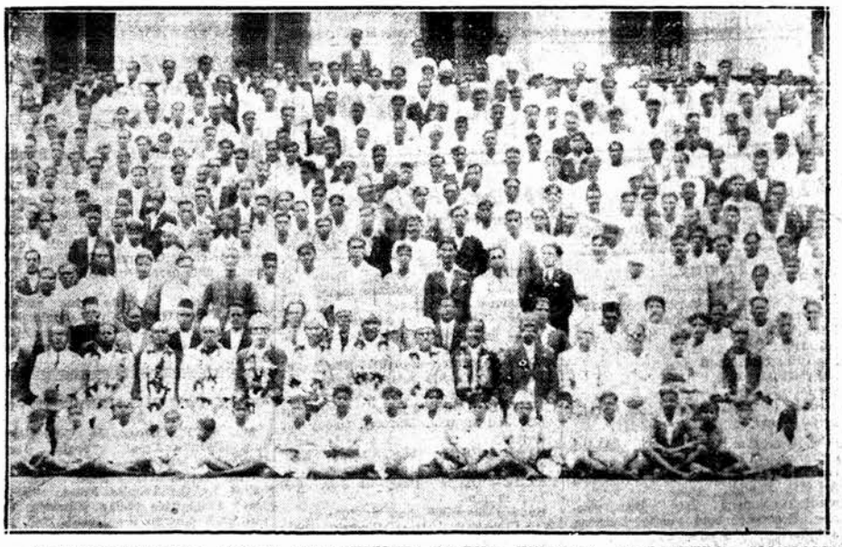
DOHAD S. O. S. TO GOVT. OFFICIALS

(From Our Correspondent.)
DOHAD, August 21

Mr. Ramanlal Sheth, vice-president of the Congress Committee and Peasants Union has wired to the Commissioner and Revenue Member narrating the Dohad-Jhalod famine situation. Complete failure of kharif crops, starvation among peasants and cattle are pointed out, requesting them to declare famine, open relief work and to give in cash four anna remissions credited as over collections for the ensuing year.

Manager, Bikaner Railway, Bikaner wires under date August 21:—Due to breaches owing to further rains last night running of trains on Bikaner Sri Kolayatji Branch is again suspended. Probable duration of the closure is three days.

VISIT
BEAUTIFUL KASHMIR
Along with DELHI, AGRA, LAHORE, AMRITSAR, MURREE, TAXILLA and KHYBER PASS.
9th Sept. to 7th Oct. 1936
with
INTERNATIONAL TOURING CO.
Cama Bldg., Cawasji Patel St., Opp. Hongkong Bank, Limited.
For particulars call at above place or at
M. GULABDASS & CO.
Asian Bldg., Ballard Estate. Tel. 24980.
Watch For Our MYSORE DASSERA FESTIVAL TOUR'S ANNOUNCEMENT
&
EUROPE CORONATION TOUR'S PROGRAMME



A GATHERING HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE BOMBAY MOGAVEERA MAHAJAN SABHA.

Technical College To Relieve Unemployment

Deputation From Lahore Visits Bombay For Collection Of Funds

To solve the problem of educated unemployment and to give a lead to the country to direct attention from Arts education to Industrial, and technical training the D. A. V. College Managing Committee, Lahore, have decided to open an up-to-date technical institute at Lahore.

They have appealed to the people for funds. Deputation to collect funds for this purpose is visiting Bombay. Deputation consists of Lala Sian Das, L. Meher Chand Mahajan, Advocate, President of the Committee, L. Meher Chand, M.Sc., Principal of the College, and L. Khushal Chand, Proprietor of the Milap. It is hoped that the public of Bombay will generously respond to this noble cause.

The following appeal for Dayanand College has been issued:

Tuesday, the first of June, 1886, is a memorable day in the educational history of the Punjab for it witnessed the opening of the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic High School, Lahore, under the able Headmastership of Lala Hans Raj, the great pioneer of private educational enterprise in the Province.

Humble Beginnings

From humble beginnings nursed with the life blood of some of the noblest and most patriotic sons of the Punjab and managed on principles of self-help, self-sacrifice and economy, it has grown to its present position as the leading educational institution in India—a potential University, as it were, managed by Indians, staffed with Indians and supported with Indian money. India is proud of the D. A. V. College, for it is a living symbol of the nation's tribute to the sacred memory of Maharishi Swami Dayanand Saraswati whose clarion call roused Mother India from the slumber of centuries. This great institution completes fifty years of its existence in 1936 and it is proposed to celebrate the historic occasion of its Golden Jubilee in a befitting manner.

It is unanimously recognised that the College rendered a unique service in the spread of knowledge and in encouraging the revival of Sanskrit learning and ancient Vedic culture. The objects of the institution when it was started were defined as stated below.

First (a) To encourage, improve and enforce the study of Hindi literature.

(b) To encourage and enforce the study of classical Sanskrit and of the Vedas.

(c) To encourage and enforce the study of English literature and Science both theoretical and applied.

Second:—To provide means for giving technical education in connection with the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College Institution as far as it is not inconsistent with the proper accomplishment of the first object.

Done Its Bit

The D. A. V. College Society has been doing its bit in this direction for many years to enable youngmen to earn an honourable and decent living. We started the Engineering Department in 1895 which continued to satisfy a real need for twenty long years till the Government started its own Engineering School at Rarool. The Dayanand Ayurvedic College now a flourishing institution, was started in 1901. It has enabled hundreds of our young men to earn an independent living.

A number of scholarship is being awarded to past and present students to enable them to learn various industries. The present Dayanand Industrial School was started in 1920. The Industrial Chemistry Department of the College is the latest attempt in the same direction. Successful attempts have been made in finding correct formula for the manufacture of inks, boot polishes and tooth pastes. These articles, it is gratifying to note, are already in the market and are being appreciated by the public.

More Funds Needed

But for this type of work to be done on a large scale, the D.A.V. College Society stands in need of more funds which should not be very difficult for its supporters in general and its sons in particular to provide. If all the D. A. V.'s approach their fellow countrymen with the usual zeal for the [illegible] of their 'alma-mater,' what is there that they cannot attempt and accomplish? Our friends in the past have always been responding enthusiastically to our appeals and the present pre-eminent position of the institution is due to their generosity. We are perfectly sure that the Jubilee celebrations of the College will also be taken up with the same religious and patriotic fervour which was shown on the above occasions and which also witnessed the opening of the College in 1886 when men gave liberally women offered their ornaments and the poorest their mite and that it will not be difficult to raise a sum of a lakh of rupees or even more to establish a Dayanand Jubilee Technical Institute. In commemoration of this important event the D. A. V. College Committee hopes and trusts that it will receive every encouragement and co-operation in its humble efforts to attack the pressing problem of unemployment among the educated classes.

DR. PATTABHI'S TOUR IN S. M. STATES

The following is the tour programme in Southern Maratha States of Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, the President of the fifth session of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference held at Karachi:—

Tuesday, 25th Aug.

Poona	A.	6-15 a.m.
"	D.	7- 0 a.m.
Bhor	A.	9- 0 a.m.
"	D.	10- 0 a.m.
Phaltan	A.	12- 0 a.m.
"	D.	5- 0 p.m.
Pandharpur	A.	8-30 p.m.

Wednesday, 26th Aug.

Pandharpur	D.	6-30 a.m.
Atpadi	A.	8-30 a.m.
"	D.	1- 0 p.m.
Aundh	A.	3-30 p.m.
"	D.	6- 0 p.m.
Karad	A.	8- 0 p.m.

Thursday, 27th Aug.

Karad	D.	6-30 a.m.
Sangli	A.	8-30 a.m.

Party rest: Miraj, Budhagaon, Ichalkaranji and Kurundwad.

Friday, 28th Aug.

Sangli	D.	6-30 a.m.
Kolhapur	A.	8- 0 a.m.
"	D.	1-30 p.m.
Jamkhandi	A.	7- 0 p.m.

Saturday, 29th Aug.

Jamkhandi	D.	6-30 a.m.
Belgaum	A.	10- 0 a.m.
"	D.	1-30 p.m.
Savantwadi	A.	5- 0 p.m.

Sunday, 30th Aug.

Savantwadi	D.	6-30 a.m.
Shahapur	A.	10- 0 a.m.

Monday, 31st Aug.

Belgaum	D.	6-30 a.m.
Ramdurg	A.	9- 0 a.m.
"	D.	2- 0 p.m.
Dharwar	A.	6- 0 p.m.

Tuesday, 1st Sept.

Hubli	D.	6-30 a.m.
Shirhatti	A.	10- 0 a.m.
"	D.	6- 0 p.m.
Laxmeshwar	A.	6-30 p.m.
"	D.	7-30 p.m.
Gadag	A.	9- 0 p.m.
"	D.	11-7 p.m.

By Railway.

Italy Accepts Neutrality Proposal

Notable Victory Of French Diplomacy

LONDON FEELS RELIEF

News From War Front Continues To Be Conflicting

Italy has accepted the French proposal for neutrality in the Spanish Civil War, promising that it would be given effect to when the French, British Portuguese, German and Soviet Governments have accepted. At the same time Count Ciano, the Foreign Minister, has added the warning that public subscriptions and voluntary enlistment are likely to disturb international relations.

The acceptance of the French proposal by Italy is considered as a notable triumph for French diplomacy and London circles feel that the internatonial situation has thus been considerably eased.

News from the Civil War Front, however, continues to be conflicting. But the Spanish Government seems to be gaining definite advantage over the rebels. Cardova is claimed to have fallen to Government attacks; Guadalupe has been captured and advance is being made to Caceres. Street fighting has broken out at Malaga.

ITALY ACCEPTS NEUTRALITY PLAN

ROME, Aug. 21.

Sudden and unexpected diplomatic activity has taken place here, the purport of which is that Italy has accepted the French text of the Spanish neutrality agreement.

Italy had addressed a question to France on the agreement, but without awaiting a reply, Count Ciano to-night summoned the French Ambassador and handed him a note giving full acceptance of French proposals and promising to give effect to it when the French, British, Portuguese, German and Soviet Governments, have accepted.

Count Ciano added a warning that public subscriptions and voluntary enlistment in certain countries are likely to disturb international relations.—Reuter.

CONFLICTING REPORTS

BARCELONA, August 21.

A Government broadcast claims the capture of Cordoba, an important point in the line of advance to Seville.

An insurgent broadcast from Seville received later says that a Government column has been defeated on the outskirts of Cordoba with a loss of prisoners and war material.—Reuter.

GOVT. CLAIM VICTORY

MADRID, August 21.

Government claims that the militia have captured Guadalupe after a bayonet charge and are now advancing on Caceres.—Reuter.

STREET FIGHTING AT MALAGA

CORUNNA, August 21.

Street fighting has broken out at Malaga following a rising of the garrison, according to an insurgent wireless report.—Reuter.

RELIEF IN LONDON

Italy's Acceptance Of French Proposal

LONDON, August 22.

Diplomatic circles in London opine that French Diplomacy has achieved a notable success by Italy's adherence to the non-intervention plan in Spain, news of which has been received with much relief. It is felt that the international situation has been considerably eased and an atmosphere of restrained optimism prevails.—Reuter's Special.

London Considering Italian Note

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The British Government has been informed by the Spanish Government that they do not propose to exercise any right of search over British ships on the high seas. The position inside territorial waters is still under discussion.

LONDON AND ITALIAN NOTE

A copy of the Italian note accepting in effect, the French proposals for non-intervention in Spain has been received in London, where it is under immediate consideration. —Reuter.

For Rescue Of "Scipio" Survivors

LONDON, August 22.

It is learned in London that the flying boat from Malta and the cruiser "Durban" from Haifa, are going to Crete, to help the injured survivors of "Scipio" disaster.

The Imperial Airways state that the flying boat was sunk by rough sea, when alighting at Mirabella in the normal course of her voyage. Only one passenger, J. M. Draught, was seriously injured; others received superficial cuts and bruisers.—Reuter.

Lieut. Wilson Dickson (not Dixon), one of the victims of the "Scipio" crash, was an officer in the Tank Corps stationed in Egypt. The injured pilot Wilcockson flew the first air-mail from Croydon to India.

Passenger J. M. Draught (not Grout) is reported to be seriously injured. "Scipio" carried air-mail.

FIVE BISHOPS KILLED

ROME, August 22.

Five bishops have been killed in the Spanish Civil War, namely, the Bishops of Jaon, Lorida, Segovia, Siguenze and Barbastro, according to the Vatican circles, which state that the Bishop of Barbastro was killed by a column of Communists passing through his city, and the Bishop of Siguenze was burnt alive.

The Cardinal and Archbishop of Holedo and the Bishop of Madrid are safe. There is no news of the Bishop of Barcelona. —Reuter.

MAKING SOVIET INVINCIBLE

War Commissariat Announces New Plans

RIGA, Aug. 21.

Following the decree lowering the military age to 19 years it is reported that the Soviet have begun to erect new barracks west of the frontier region to accommodate a million troops who will be recruited in autumn.

Official statistics show that the output of aeroplanes this year is 72 per cent. more than the entire output last year.

The Soviet War Commissariat states that the Soviet Air Force will soon be as large as the aggregate air force of all other countries.

It is claimed that this combined increase of armies and man power will render the Soviet Union absolutely invincible.—Reuter.

Heavy Arab Casualties In Battle

JERUSALEM, Aug. 22.

The military is vigorously cleansing the coastal region. Six more Arabs were killed yesterday, bringing yesterday's total of Arab dead to ten, while it now transpires that 32 Arabs were killed in a day-long battle near Hedra, on Thursday.—Reuter.

MEN BEHIND SPANISH WAR

Clerical Fascist And Multi-Millionaire Plot Revolt

MADRID.

Details of how the carefully planned Fascist revolt originated are now becoming known.

Outstanding evidence from the documents that have been collected show that the Clerical-Fascist Gil Robles played an important part in the Political preparation for the rising.

His intimate friend, General Fanjul, now awaiting summary court martial since he surrendered after the Montana barracks were stormed by the civilian army, is shown to be the direct leader of the rebellion in Madrid.

Although rebels were equipped with arms provided by the state they also bought qualities of weapons and equipment abroad, besides spending much money on bribery, especially in Morocco.

It was soon discovered that among those who financed the plot the outstanding figure was the famous multi-millionaire, Senor Juan March.

Famous Prophecy

Since he escaped from his prison cell at Alcala, in the summer, 1933, March has done his utmost to make good the famous prophecy by the late Finance Minister, Senor Carner, that either the Republic would stamp out the Republic.

ANOTHER POOR SHOW

Indians All Out For 192 In Match Against Hampshire

MERCHANT'S 76 AND JAI'S 50

Scores at a glance:
INDIANS (1st Innings) 192
HAMPSHIRE (1st Innings) (for 2). 106

LONDON: August 22.

In the match between All-India and Hampshire to-day, India batting first made 93 for 2 at lunch time.

The weather was fine and the wicket good. Indians collapsed after the fall of the fifth wicket. Merchant, the bright and enterprising, batted for 164 minutes and hit nine fours. He left at 141 runs for 4 wickets.

Indians were all out at tea for 192.

HAMPSHIRE'S SCORE

At the close of play, Hampshire had made 106 for two (Paris 61 not out).

Score:—

INDIANS: 1ST INNINGS.

Merchant c McCorkell, b Lawson	76
Mushtaq Ali b Kennedy	7
Vizianagram b Herman	26
Ramaswamy b Creese	1
Jai st. McCorkell, b Kennedy	50
Jehangir Khan b Lawson	5
Palia b Lawson	12
Hadi l.b.w., b Kennedy	5
Hindlekar l.b.w. (N.) b Lawson	0
Bannerjee (not out)	0
C. S. Naidu b Kennedy	0
Extras	10
Total	192

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Herman 1 for 44; Kennedy 18.6/29/4; Lawson 4 for 55; Creese 1 for 54.

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings

Moore st. Hindlekar, b C. S. Nayudu	18
Arnold c Palia, b Bannerjee	0
Paris (not out)	61
Mead, not out	18
Extras	9
Total (for two)	106

STOP PRESS

MADRID'S PLIGHT

MARSEILLES, Aug. 22.

An uncensored letter received from Madrid dated 18th instant, states that the situation in the Capital is rapidly growing worse. The citizens live in daily fear of attack, either by heavy artillery or by air. The only Railway line out of the city in working order is that through to Alicante, while Valencia has been out of communication by rail for the last three days.

A feeling of apprehension as to what is about to happen hangs over Madrid where food is running short, and prices are prohibitive. The shooting of aristocrats and known members of various Right parties is of daily occurrence. The morgues are piled high with dead, some of the bodies among those mutilated, being of girls. There is a fairly brisk trade in rescuing Spanish aristocrats, the price charged for which varies between £1,000 and £10,000 according to the wealth of the victim.—Reuter.

Abul Kalam's Impressive Speech

(Continued From Page 31)

a Socialist did not wish to oppose it, but wanted to draw the attention of the A.I.C.C. to the omission of certain items relating among other things to the elimination of middlemen between the State and the cultivator which could have been mentioned in the manifesto and which would enable undesirable elements to enter the Congress fold.

HISTORIC DECISION

There were insistent demands that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad should address the gathering.

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, replying for Babu Rajendra Prasad, in an eloquent speech, which created great a impression said that it was impossible to state in the Manifesto everything in detail. It was not also possible to say in that small document what all Congressmen inside the Legislatures would do. That was the reason why only the wider and vital matters had been given. The very fact that there were not more than one or two amendments to the Manifesto, itself showed that the drafting could never have been done much beeter. Even these amendments were all withdrawn except one which too. did not affect any principle but which only related to a difference as regards the time when a decision on the question of offices should be taken. Even Babu Sampurnanand's complaint was not that any vital matter had been omitted, but that one or two matters which had been included in the appendix had not been mentioned in the body of the Manifesto. In his opinion all the broad and vital issues which needed to be emphasized were mentioned in the manifesto and the fact that the manifesto had been unanimously accepted was a proof of this fact. The manifesto was a synthesis of the differing views in the Parliamentary Committee and the Working Committee. Their decision that day in accepting the manifesto was a momentous one. In fact it was a historic event of great importance. They would not themselves realize its importance adequately. But their decision would create a new atmosphere in the country and would be regarded as an eventful one by succeeding generations.

RAJEN BABU'S RESOLUTION CARRIED

The President then put Babu Rajendra Prasad's motion to the vote, and it was carried unanimously amidst cheers.

The President adjourned the meeting of the A.I.C.C. till 2 p.m. on Sunday, when the three private resolutions would be considered. It was also suggested by the Congress President that the A.I.C.C. would have to fill in the two vacancies in the Working Committee, by election.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

It was announced that the meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Committee would be held at 8-30 a.m. on Sunday at Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai's residence. The Bombay Presidency Parliamentary Board will be meeting at 6-30 p.m. announced Mr. S.K. Patil, to consider the Manifesto and the supplementary Manifestos also.

RECEPTION TO "FRONTIER GANDHI."

After the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, a public reception would be given by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee inside the Congress House Compound to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, when the Congress President would preside and the members of the Working Committee would address the meeting.

ROXY CINEMA

DAILY 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday at 2-45 p.m.

A moving tale of a 'Harijan' girl which is daily attracting thousands, including many of those who do not usually see Indian films.

AchhutKanya

BOMBAY TALKIES' PICTURE

Produced by:— HIMANSU RAI
Directed by:— FRANZ OSTEN
Story by:— NIRANJAN PAL

Starring:— DEVIKA RANI ASHOK KUMAR

MUSIC DANCES ROMANCE THRILLS

6TH GLORIOUS WEEK

Congress Election Manifesto Welcomed

SOCIALIST EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S DECISIONS

The Secretary, All-India Congress Socialist Party writes:—

The Executive Committee of the Congress Socialist Party has decided to invite the British Socialist League to send a delegation to India at the end of this year, including Sir Stafford Cripps, K.C., M.P.

The delegation would also attend the Faizpur session of the Congress. This would be in the nature of a return of Comrade Masani's visit to England last year in response to a similar invitation from the British Socialist League.

SYMPATHY WITH RAILWAY WORKERS

The Committee has also expressed sympathy with the Railway workers in resisting retrenchment and also to the Beawar Textile workers.

CONGRESS MANIFESTO WELCOMED

This Committee heartily welcomes the Congress election manifesto which has been adopted by the A. I. C. C. The manifesto puts into proper perspective the Congress legislative activity in relation to the organization of our impoverished masses and the wider struggle of the emancipation of India from imperialist integument.

The general agreement on the manifesto belies the fear of split in the Congress on that issue. The Congress goes to the polls unitedly, thanks to the realistic perspective adopted by the Congress Working Committee in framing the manifesto.

The manifesto while offering a bold and clear lead on the fundamentals of the Congress parliamentary work, has left certain important details to be filled up subsequently through the provincial supplementary manifestos. In the framing of those manifestos the spirit of this manifesto must be fully maintained. If this spirit is to be maintained it is necessary to bring certain details into sharp relief which have not, unfortunately, been fully developed by the All-India manifesto. Prominently among such important details is the clear acceptance of the principle of the elimination of all intermediaries between the tiller of the soil and the State. This matter stands on its own merits as a very necessary step towards the rehabilitation of our peasantry.

The generally worsening industrial situation calls for a specific policy of defending the workers against an indefinite lowering of their standards; this menace assumes all the greater seriousness in view of the growing volume of unemployment and the drift of large numbers of dispossessed peasants moving to the towns in search of work. It is necessary to lay down a general policy of resistance to this tendency of lowering the standards of workers' life.

QUESTION OF OFFICES.

The question of office acceptance has been postponed until after the elections. The Committee strongly feels that it is very undesirable to leave this issue undecided. It is a question which governs both the election campaign and the strategy of rejecting and ending the Act. Such an important electoral policy must be clearly defined before the Congress goes to the polls. The Committee feels that this question should be definitely settled at the Faizpur Congress.

The Manifesto also increases the necessity of an unflagging vigilance regarding the quality and integrity of those who are chosen to represent the Congress in the new legislatures. In our zeal for vindicating our representative character by winning electoral majorities, there is a danger of losing sight of this necessity of maintaining the high standard of honesty and discipline in our ranks. All these matters deserve our attention in order to carry out the policy indicated in the manifesto to a success; and we hope that these points will receive their due attention from the Provincial Parliamentary Boards in their efforts to implement the splendid lead of this manifesto.

The Manifesto makes the first effective step towards the marshalling of our forces for a renewed offensive. We assure the Congress of our whole-hearted support in the election campaign, which will we assure, before long, develop into a more aggressive phase of anti-Imperialist resistance.

NO AMENDMENTS TO MANIFESTO

Socialist Party's Decision

Though the Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party decided to move amendments to the Congress Election Manifesto on Friday night after prolonged deliberation, they sprang an agreeable surprise by declaring their intention not to move any of them. This decision is due to the fact that the Party representatives on the Congress Cabinet supported the manifesto and one of them had agreed to second the motion for its adoption by the A.I.C.C.

UPROARIOUS LAHORE MEETING

LAHORE: August 21.

Uproarious scenes and exchange of blows, in which one person was stabbed, marked a meeting held at Mori Gate, under the auspices of the Bharat Saput Mandal, to condemn Bhai Parmanand's utterances against Congresswomen.

Long before the meeting was due to begin, a section of the audience took possession of the platform and broke chairs and removed carpets shouting slogans such as "Bhai Parmanand Zindabad." Scuffles ensued, but the organisers finally managed to clear the platform of the intruders and with Mr. Rajaram, a Congressman, in the chair, the meeting began, but interruptions broke out. The organisers, however, persisted and the meeting proceeded till late at night.

Towards the end, in comparative peace, the meeting adopted a resolution protesting against Bhai Parmanand's remarks and requesting him to withdraw them unconditionally.—A.P.

Crowds gave splendid reception Yesterday to

Radha Film Coy's. (Calcutta) Super Indian Talkie

Hari Bhakti or SHREE GOURANGA LEELA

Bhagwan Shree Krishna's AVATAR in GAYA and his piety and religious teachings turning bad men into good-atrocities in kind deeds!

Wellington CINEMA Dhobi Talao. TO-DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

MISS NALINI V. MASUREKAR, M.A.

Miss Masurekar who took her M.A. Degree at the University Convocation on the 18th inst. is the only lady student throughout the University who has taken Mathematics as her optional subject. When she graduated with Honours from St. Xavier's College, she was then the only lady student who took Mathematics Honours in the University. In recognition of her distinction in the most difficult of all optional subjects, she was awarded a fellowship in English and Mathematics in St. Xavier's College, where she lectured the under-graduates in that subject, a job never assigned to women in any college of the Presidency. She hails from the Gowd Saraswat Community and has been the Secretary of the Hindu Association and Marathi Literary Union, being the first lady elected Vice-President of the latter body.

LABOUR UNITY MOVE IN CITY

A.I.T.U.C. And N.F.T.U. Representatives To Confer To-day

Mrs. Manjben Mulji, the General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, writes:

After the meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress, some members of the Unity Committee appointed by the Trade Union Congress met Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta to carry on further negotiations regarding the unity between the two organisations. As a result of this discussion, an informal meeting has been arranged between the representatives of the two organisations to-day, (Sunday) at 9 p.m. in the Servants of India Society Hall to discuss the possibility of immediate structural unity on the basis of Mr. V. V. Giri's proposals.

The Executive Committee of the Trade Union Congress, at its session held in May had accepted one of the two proposals put up by the N.F.T.U. and in persuance of this resolution, the T. U. C. leaders are making strenuous efforts to achieve unity between the two organisations. It is hoped that as a result of this meeting, final structural unity will be achieved and, differences in the labour ranks will be once for all closed up in the interest of the working class movement.

Removing Mass Illiteracy In City

Bombay Literary Association, Started With Small Beginning, Does Notable Work

In Novemerb 1935, Mr. K. F. Nariman, when he was the Mayor of Bombay, in a letter addressed to the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, requested their co-operation in a scheme which he was contemplating for some time for the removal of Mass Illiteracy in this City. In urging upon the Schools Committee the importance of his proposal, he stated:—

"It should be the privilege and duty of our Municipality, claiming to be a premier institution in the Country, to give a lead in this most important nation-building department; so that other Municipalities might emulate its good example, and thus a small beginning may be made by organised and concerted efforts to solve this vital problem of liquidating illiteracy in the Country."

How It Began

As a first step towards the achievement of his object Mr. Nariman proposed to start work among the illiterate Harijan employees of the Municipal Health Department and their dependents residing in Municipal Chawls at 20 centres and numbering about 12,000 of whom 8,000 were adults. His aim in choosing this particular section of the City's illiterates was to take advantage of the fact that these workers were Municipal employees and it would be comparatively easier to persuade them through Municipal authorities to attend Literacy Classes and further the attainment of literacy on the part of these Harijan workers was a definite advantage to them inasmuch as it gave them the right of voting in the new Constitution.

The Schools Committee, while approving the scheme and recommending it to the Corporation, pointed out that if the literacy of the City was to reach a high figure in the near future, along with the expansion of Primary Education, it was necessary to take up the instruction of the illiterate adults of the City also. They expressed their opinion that adult instruction at the beginning would be better carried on by a private or a semi-private agency like the one proposed to be started by Mr. Nariman. They also recommended that a special grant of Rs. 5 000 should be earmarked by the Corporation as an aid towards this experiment. Later on, the Corporation was pleased to grant this request for Rs. 5,000. The Schools Committee have also been pleased to keep at the disposal of the Association their school premises for holding the literacy classes and have requested their staff officers and teachers to give their voluntary help to this cause.

In the month of March 1936, Mr. K. F. Nariman convened a public meeting of prominent citizens of Bombay including a large number of educationists. The meeting brought into existence an Association called "The Bombay City Literacy Association" to start, control and to work out the scheme of removal of Mass Illiteracy in the City of Bombay. Mr. K. F. Nariman was elected as its President.

Working Committee

Later on, the Association so formed, met and appointed a Working Committee of 16 members with Mr. K. F. Nariman as Chairman, the Chairman of the Schools Committee as Vice-Chairman and the Secretary of the Schools Committee as the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. The Working Committee has appointed Educational Committee—one for Marathi, one for Gujarati and one for Urdu—and will shortly appoint a similar Committee for Hindi. The Educational Committees are expected to help the Working Committee in—

(i) Selection of Centres for starting classes:

(ii) Selection and appointment of teachers and supervision of their work;

(iii) Publication of suitable literature for instruction of adults in the classes and for helping them to retain literacy after they have attended the classes; and

(iv) Collection of funds for the cause of the Association.

The President has appealed to the individual members of the various Committees of the Association to put in their personal efforts to organise classes at various centres throughout the City and also to make efforts to bring under the sphere of the Association any similar work that may be going on in the City in the cause of removal of illiteracy. The Association is particularly anxious to see that all different workers in the City in the cause of removal of mass illiteracy will join hands with the Association so that a combined and supreme effort may be made to launch a drive against the mass illiteracy in the City.

It is, therefore, the request of the President—Mr. K. F. Nariman—to all Associations or individuals working in the field of removal of Mass Illiteracy to communicate with the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay City Literacy Association whose office is situated at the Schools Committee's building, Gilder Tank, Bombay No. 7.

In order to secure regular attendance of adults at the various centres that might be started, a good deal of persuasion will be required in the beginning and with this object in view, it is decided to form small Organising Committee at each Centre consisting mostly of men and women residing in the locality and in intimate touch with the illiterate adults there.

It is proposed to perform the Opening Ceremony of the first Centres of Literacy Classes—for Adults—men and women—at B Ward (North) Health Department Stables—(North of the old Dongri Jail), on Sunday the 23rd August 1936, at 10-15 a.m. (S.T.), and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has kindly consented to preside over the ceremony. All interested are cordially invited to be present.

GOOGLY BOWLER OF C. P.

Our Nagpur Correspondent writes: Before a big crowd the Indian Gymkhana met the Law College on the Gymkhana ground. Gymkhana was dismissed for a paltry score of 78 runs to which Law replied with 62 runs. The Law College batsman were surprised to see R. P. Pande, who was uptil now being reckoned as a spin bowler, emerging as a googly bowler. He beat Jaiwant and Soni, the two Quadrangular players completely. Since C. S. Nayudu left Nagpur, there was no other bowler in whole of the province who can be called as a first class bowler. Some critics say that he will even beat "C. S" in this art, because his in and out swingers are accurate. Pande is a slow medium pace bowler. It may be remembered that he captured 9 wickets of the Nagpur University for a paltry score of 34 runs last year.

MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

BERLIN, Aug. 21.

The Maharaja of Mysore is leaving for Budapest by train on August 24.

He spent last two days in sightseeing, visited the Berlin zoo and also the General Electric Company's works where he watched experiments with a high tension current.

The Associated Press is authorised to state that the meeting of the Hydari Committee of Ministers will not be held at Simla next week as announced in certain newspapers.

CROWDED HOUSES!

have applauded this great Rajput Epic.....

East India Film Co. (Calcutta)'s Historical piece from Rajsthan.

LAUGH! laugh & grow fit by seeing Hindi comedy in 3 reels "Mr. W."

Vidrohi alias "BETRAYER"

Globe

TALKIES, Sandhurst Road.

Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
Fri., Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45.

Starring:—
Lovely
SULTANA
with GUL HAMID
MAZAHARKHAN
RADHABAI
INDOOBALA
PAHELVAN

Vacancies In Cabinet To Be Filled In By A. I. C. C:

(Continued From Page 17)

was entirely a new activity and it would, therefore, take time, before the departments would be working in full swing. These departments were making good progress in their activities. The Foreign Relations Department was getting into touch with other countries and was trying to establish contact with the people of those countries. The A.I.C.C. Bulletin was being issued regularly; the Political and Economic Information Department which was set up after the Lucknow Congress, issued pamphlets of an informative nature and he hoped they were found to contain useful information.

Panditji welcomed amidst cheers Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan in their midst. The Khan Saheb was not keeping good health ever since his imprisonment and Panditji hoped that he would be fit again soon.

He regretted that Babu Subhash Chandra Bose was still under internment and said that reports received about his health, showed that Subhash Babu was still troubled by his old complaint

INDISCIPLINE IN CONGRESS.

Panditji then referred to the Trichinopoly election dispute leading to the resignation of Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar. It was regrettable that such an incident should have occurred in the Congress organisation. They should find out the causes for this indiscipline. The Congress wanted sincere men. It was regrettable that indiscipline should spread in such a fashion. He hoped that the other Provinces would learn a lesson from this incident. They must realise that they were soldiers in their fight for independence and that they were members of a mass organisation like the Congress. If they forget the bigger issue in their self-interest, they would harm the cause of the Congress. The Congress was the biggest organisation fighting for independence and organising the masses in this direction There might be differences of opinion or of views, but such exhibition of indiscipline would not conduce to the prestige of the Congress.

SEAT FOR A LADY.

Panditji said that Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar and Babu Jaiprakash Narain resigned from the Working Committee, the latter unwilling to continue as member, in view of several constitutional difficulties.

ELECTIONS.

Continuing Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru turning to the question of election said: "Elections are ahead of us. We will put all our strength towards achieving the desired result. There are two kinds of forces pulling in different directions in the country. One wants to take the people towards Independence, while the other is for maintaining the present order. Parties other than the Congress talk too much and promise to do a great many things, but experiences show that always these have co-operated with the British Government. We should see to it that no harm is done for the Freedom movement, and we have to keep in mind our decision and put them into action in order to see that they are not merely paper resolutions.

"You all know that there is a lot of difference between the view that many of you hold, and the one that I hold, but I have tried to put our courses together. Some of my comrades have raised objection to my preaching Socialism. What can I do but to explain whatever I feel? You can tell me if you have any complaint. Whatever is your command, I will never go against it."

RESIGNATIONS

Referring to the two resignations of the Working Committee, the President said, "I do not like the system of choosing the members by the Congress President. I have felt intensely about it I hope that the next Congress will amend the Constitution such a way that A. I. C. C. will be authorised to elect its own Working Committee. You know the difficulties I have had at Lucknow but, of course, we have pulled together all these four months and I don't think it would be difficult to continue for four months more. You know that it is very essential for the Working Committee to be a homogeneous body. It should carry on its work in perfect team spirit. It is possible to have some of the biggest leaders on the Working Committee, and yet there might be the keenest differences amongst them. I would, however, like that as far as filling up the vacancies caused by the resignation of two members the A. I. C. C. elects them. I would, of course, like that both of them were women. I would, however, appeal to you to elect at least one woman."

TRIBUTE TO DR. ANSARI & ABBAS TYEBJI.

Then the President moved from the chair the following resolutions which were passed unanimously:—

DR. M. A. ANSARI

(1) This committee records its sense of irreparable loss to the national cause by the sudden and premature death of Dr. M. A. Ansari, a dear and valued comrade, and tenders to the bereaved family its sincere sympathy and condolence.

ABBAS TYABJI

(2) This Committee records its heartfelt sorrow over the passing away of Shri Abbas Tyabji, the Grand Old Man of Gujerat, whose services and brave sacrifices endeared him to the nation, and tenders its sincere condolence to Mrs. Tyabji and other members of the family.

N. W. F. P. GOVT.'S ACTION CONDEMNED

"This Committee views with great regret the reports of interference by Government officials in some provinces with the activities of the Congress in connection with the forthcoming elections. In particular, it condemns the action of the North-West Frontier Government in arresting the workers of the Parliamentary Board and otherwise interfering with meetings held for election purposes."

BAN ON "FRONTIER GANDHI"

"This Committee expresses its indignation at the orders passed by the Governments concerned, prohibiting Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan from entering into the North-West and Punjab Provinces and notes with regret the continuation of their policy of suppressing Civil Liberties of individuals engaged in National activities."

ELECTION MANIFESTO

The President then asked Babu Rajendra Prasad to move the resolution urging the adoption of the Manifesto. Babu Rajendra Prasad rose amidst cheers, and said that the Working Committee had dealt with all controversial points in clear and convincing manner. He said that the Manifesto clearly laid emphasis on the Congress objective and how Congress proposed to achieve it. He was aware there were differences of opinion, but he hoped that Congressmen of all shades of opinion would unanimously approve and adopt the Manifesto.

We have tried to meet all viewpoints. We have made it clear that we will not accept any constitution which has not been prepared by the people of India and which does not grant Freedom to the people of India. We do not go into the Legislative Councils in order to support the Government of India Act, but to utilise it to further our own objective, namely, Indian Independence. Our objective is to improve the conditions of peasants and workers, and the poor classes, and to help them out of the difficulties, through which they are passing at present. Small points of difference there may be, but what we want is the removal of social and economic evils. If we do not take advantage of the elections, our enemies will take advantage of them, and act against the interests of the country. We do not expect to achieve anything substantial by going into the the Councils but surely we do hope to prevent mischief."

As regards the needs of the peasants, we have not yet prepared a detailed report, but the Karachi Fundamental Rights resolution has indicated our method of approach to this question, and we shall place our final proposals before you as soon as the Committee appointed for the purpose report.

"We also want to devise a machinery to bring about a compromise regarding disputes between industrial workers and employers. We shall also keep in mind the amelioration of the conditions of workers."

AWARD ISSUE

Regarding the Communal Award we had promised at Wardha to further clarify our position. We have attempted to do this now. We know that this Award has been made in order to make us quarrel among ourselves. If we want to have a satisfactory solution to this problem, it can be had only by a mutual adjustment. No community has benefited from this Award, but it has certainly benefited the third party. That is why we do not approve of the new constitution. But we do not want to make this Award issue the bone of contention between our communities.

"I am sure that a new atmosphere will soon arise, in which the communal question will be settled in a national manner. I hope we will decide to-day to work together.

ONLY PROPER DECISION

"At the Lucknow session of the Congress we decided that the A.I.C.C. should decide the question of office acceptance, but we have now decided that the best interest of the country will be served by taking a decision on the question after the elections are over. While all may not agree with this decision, I have no doubt, that this is the only correct and proper decision to be taken, having regard to all factors."

"We are contesting the elections in order to prove our claim that the country is with us. For the first time three crores of people will participate in election, and demonstrate our hold on the country. I, therefore, again appeal to you all to accept this manifesto unanimously, and to decide to work for the object mentioned in it, so that we can prove to our opponents that in spite of certain minor differences of opinion we can be united."

A MOMENTOUS SESSION

Seconding the motion, Acharya Narendra Dev in a forceful speech said he was glad to second the proposition. The present meeting of the A.I.C.C. was a momentous one as it has proved that all Congressmen are united as far as the objective is concerned—common united front against Imperialism. There are several critics of the Congress who expected a split but they will be disappointed. The Manifesto is a pillar against the imperialist front. If Congressmen honestly carry out what has been stated in the Manifesto he was sure that anti-imperialist front would be an accomplished fact.

Sjt. Narendra Dev appealed to all associations like Trade Union Congress, All-India Kisan Sangha to look at the Manifesto as a whole from the anti-imperialist point of view. He was confident that the most radical parties in the country, people who had been critics of the Congress, and who called it an organisation of the capitalists, would be unable to produce such a radical manifesto. He was sure if every Congress worker properly read the Manifesto and understood the tactics and strategy behind it, there would be an electric atmosphere in the country.

OBJECT OF MANIFESTO

The Manifesto was meant to remove imperialism. It was a revolutionary document and not a reformist one. The Government through the new Act wanted to play drama by putting forward a few dummies and calling their voices the voice of India, but the Congress would not allow this. They would not allow the Government to strengthen their hold on the masses.

Speaking on the Communal Award Mr. Narendra Dev said that he knew that a few handful of people, whether Muslims or Hindus, wanted to take advantage of the Award. He was aware that a few Hindus who had been strongly opposing the Award would be the first in the field to demand separate electorates as against joint electorates. The Manifesto had taken all these into consideration and the Working Committee had taken care not to give a handle to any reactionary. As regards office acceptance question he personally favoured decision at the Faizpur session of the Congress.

BENGAL'S OPPOSITION

Dr. N. Sanyal (Bengal) moved an amendment demanding deletion of the following words as regards the paragraph regarding the Communal Award:—

"The effort of one community only to change the decision in the face of opposition of another community might well result in confirming and consolidating that decision for a conflict between the two reduces the very situation which gives the Government a chance of enforcing such a decision. The Congress is thus of the opinion that such a one-sided agitation can bear no useful result."

Dr. Sanyal maintained that

(Continued on page 31)

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TOWARDS CLARITY OF THOUGHT

Literature And Art Seen By A Progressive

(BY AHMED ALI)

Mr. Ahmed Ali, of the Progressive Writers Association, contributes the following thoughtful article on conditions of Indian literature and art. Mr. Ahmed Ali is thus representative of the widening group of writers and artists who are questioning and challenging old standards and values and are determine to carry on a crusade against the forces of orthodoxy in every quarter of the nation's intellectual and cultural life. He has written this article, obviously to attract the attention and win the sympathy of all those who are animated by the challenging community of progressive ideas. Mr. Ahmed Ali deserves that attention.

It is a dialectical fact that life and death, good and evil, confusion and clarity go hand in hand to-gether. Without the one we cannot understand the meaning and significance of the other. That which is born must die; good has no meaning without evil; and clarity is necessitated by the presence of confusion.

The whole universe is in constant motion, and without it will come to an end; and everything in the universe is also moving, matter as well as mind. That in which motion has ceased to be becomes static and lifeless. But nothing ceases to be: one thing gives rise to another, the past to the present, the present to the future. Things not only to give rise to something fresh and new.

Societies and nations become decadent and degenerate. But the dying civilisations and cultures bear within them the seeds of birth, and rejuvenation takes place. Systems rise, and having reached their limit of development, fail to be of any use to men. But their opposites are born out of them. Feudalism came into existence, but died giving place to industrialism and capitalism. Now capitalism itself has reached the saturation point and is falling to pieces. The ever-increasing and recurring slumps and trade depressions, unemployment and the constant clouds of war on the horizon of the West prove its total faulure as the mode of production which can benefit humanity. It cannot even keep men fed and clothed. But a new system, its opposite, has come with its decay and is the hope of humanity.

The plight of those who are born in this period of transition is a sorry one. Especially, and only, if they fail to see ahead and instead of striving for that which has life in it persist in taking their stand on the side of that which is dying. For the dying can give them no support, only confusion, of thought as well as of expression. Their hope lies only in joining hands with that which is alive, which has life.

Bourgeois Literature

For clarity see the bourgeois literature of Europe to-dya. Take, for instance, James Joyce's Ullysses, a novel which has had a tremendous influence over the young writers the world over, from Japan to America travelling via Asia and Europe. What does it show? That there is nothing big in life, neither man nor things The form difficult or complex is adequate to the expression of the contradictions and complex structure of upper-class monopoly society. It is undoubtedly very realistic; but the author can throw his torchlight only on the 'innards', outside he can see nothing with the exception of mythology and intricate symbolism to hide his confusion with Marcel Proust's Remembrance of Things Past is better where his experience comes to life in his art, and he depicts beautifully the decay of French aristocracy. On the other hand the novels of H. G. Wells and Aldous Huxley, especially the former's Shape of Things to Come and the latter's Brave New World expresses frankly their despair and pessimism, and they picture only a hopeless future. The poetry of T. S. Eliot, a poet who has very greatly influenced all young poets in England and America, is not only difficult, ad gives expression to the contradictions and anomalies of his age, but he too sees a panacea for all the economic, social and political ills only in Anglo-Catholicism—a happy combination of words indeed!

Art of Innovations

In art let me point only to one, Picasso, and his cubistic fantasias, vague, un-understandable innovations which lead you somewhere and give you a feeling similar to that when someone has played a joke on you. The history of modern painting is full of such innovations, and impressionism and futurism, vorticism and dadaism, are only just a few names which, if they have not already frightened you, should be enough. Surerealism both in literature and art has greater promise, especially because it promises to join hands with the progressive forces.

Indian Poetasters

But to come to India. In India the ravages of confusion are decidedly greater. There are two things. Firstly, we were already decadent at the time when the Wesern influence came into our country. Secondly, the West with which we have suffered an impact, or which has forced itself upon us, is itself conscious of death.

We had lost consciousness of our culture. We had no standards or judgments of our own left. In these circumstances were foisted on us Western models and Western judgments, themselves confused. The result in literature at best is a Tagore and an Iqbal; at worst the hundreds of poetasters who wear their hearts upon their sleeves and their sleeves upon their pens. In art at its worst a Ravi Verma and his counterparts in Bengal and elsewhere, direct outcomes of cheap sex-appeal motif in limitation of cheaper lot of sexy Western penny artists; at its best, the Bengal school of art minus a few exceptions like Nand Lal, Bose, Gogendra Nath Tagore etc. In general, a meaningless mysticism and sentimentality which have nothing to do with the actuality around us. The practical form and expression it takes is sobs, sigh, tears, deaths, and lots and lots of dashes which one finds in magazines, especially in Urdu, and a horrifying Tagoreanism (I am conscious that I am thus paying a compliment to Tagore a poet of no-poets and sentimentalists, though himself a fine poet) which one finds all over India; in art the pictures by most Bengali artists right from Rabindranath Tagore to any of the Ukil Bros., g'', o. course, taking shelter behind Mysticism, originating from a confusion of emotion and thought called mysticism, and basing their technique greatly on the Ajanta paintings which, however, in themselves are great art. (I refer the reader to the paintings of Asit Kumar Haldar, if he wants to be definite, and in general to the paintings of most Bengali artists who are very fond of public exhibitions, and to the exaggerated poses, the elongated fingers all twisted and wobbly (which one, of course, does not find in Ajanta to distortion, but which the Ajanta paintings indicate,) eyes curved and drooping and long like nothing in nature, hips going east and breasts going west—and oh, what not, for it gives one the 'creeps' to think of them. The upshot of all things is anarchy total and complete.

Anarchy of Thought and Life

The cause of all this? But I need not repeat what I have said so many times. Yet I point out: notice the anarchy which reigns in society: notice any communal riot going on in the streets of any big town in India—an anarchy which is noticeable everywhere in our society, in our homes, education, the press, in all walks of life. Also an outcome of the impact with the west. Because we are blind and grope in the dark; because we do not care to see the real causes of things; because instead of dragging the donkey by the ears we easily catch it by the tail and let it kick and knock out brains into pulp.

The anarchy exists because the artists and poets are lost in a helter-skelter of emotion, because their emotions are unguided and uncontrolled, because they are thoroughly passive * and do not see any meaning or significance in their emotions and experiences. In their work only emotion plays a part and experience (of the artist or of the men of his time) and emotion do not become one. The artists show no imaginative or conceptual development; and the images are not immediate; and the artists abandon themselves to mythology, mysticism and unreason. They do not deal with experience which can be shared by his fellowmen (of course leaving aside the few who always insist that art should and must be esoteric). The artists do not guide their emotions in to proper channels, nor do they care to know the experience of the people of their time They just abjectly surrender themselves to individualism and emotional exhibitionism. All these things combine to produce chaos and anarchy.

Reality Is Shirked

The writers' and artists' total shirking of the reality shows not only their sterility, but proves beyond doubt the fact how very bad indeed things are with Indian life and culture to-day. But the artists have closed their eyes and have descended into their graves where no light of bright day ever penetrates, no Reality or Human Beings exist, but only ghosts and wobbly creatures and the mystic light of abortive dreams. This is the Bengal School of Art. The Jaipur school is no better, perhaps worse. The Bengali artists at least indirectly reflect the rotten condition of Indian society by ignoring it in their obfuscated dreams But the Jaipur school has accepted silent death in mere cheap imitations of the Mughal and Rajput and all other older schools of Indian or Irano-Indian and Persian tradition or origin. One hopes that Bengal will soon rouse itself from the stupor it is in at present and come to the front with all the energy and propaganda which Bengal is capable of showing; but the Jaipur school is more sterile and barren and unless it leaves its ivory-tower there is no hope for it.

The Punjab "School"

The Punjab school is still young, and has not so far produced any outstanding figure besides Chugtai. But Chugtai is half-brother to the Bengali in his idealism and mysticism, emotional chaos and anatomical exaggerations. What is more soul-stricken than the Bengali artist and is haunted by visions of the grave and Majnoons pining away in search of their Lailas. If Tagore's influence is active in Bengal and has produced semi-mystics, semilovers, diseased exhibitionists, hollow men in search of a vague, uncertain happiness in a dead past, it is the influence of Iqbal which is spoiling the genius and talent of youth in the Punjab, both in art and literature, in as much as Iqbal's philosophy is not only merely escapist and calls upon people to revive an impossible past (although the thought of a revival is better than a desire of going back which the Bengal school preaches, yet both are reactionary), but it also preaches despair, and, contrary to Iqbal's wish takes people towards suicide for the past they have been asked to revive is not possible of revival and is not coming to life again.

Lucknow "School"

The Lucknow school is younger still, and is an offshoot of the Bengal school because of the teachers who are Bengalis and perfect adherents of their own traditions of art. But it has great potentialities for, despite the coaching which mainly teaches them the worse Bengal school technique, the younger generation has produced rebels like Jijja and especially Oyama. And although Oyama is not one of those who leave followers and adherents behind one hopes that he will do very well indeed and will become an artist of significance.

Bombay "School"

As regards the Bombay School for ignoring which Mr. Vakil takes me to task, it has so far mostly confined itself to the South (omitting Madras where the Bengali influence has been at work), and has not yet become a great living force—in any case, it has not exerted so far any wide influence to counter the harmful influence of the Bengal school. I am glad to learn that it is more realistic and progressive, that it is free of the nonsense which characterises the Bengal School; but it has yet to make itself felt. One artist from Bombay is well known, I mean Mr. Faizi Rahmin,

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

India's World Supremacy In Hockey

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The eleventh Olympiad which was opened by Hitler at Berlin at the beginning of this month is now over. It might be termed a successful meet in view of the fact that as many as 5,000 sportsmen representing 53 nations of the world participated in it and thousands of people from all over Europe and other parts of the globe gathered there and followed the fortunes of their nation's representatives with the keenest interest and enthusiasm. The Nazi Government, it is said, with their usual efficiency and thoroughness made all the arrangements complete and perfect to the last word.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP FOR GERMANY

The Germans were anxious to show to the world not only their prowess on the athletic field, for which they had been training their best men and women assiduously, but also their organising ability in matters of sport as in other walks of life. On both these points they succeeded in a remarkable degree. From all accounts it appears that they impressed the world by the thoroughness of their organisation and gorgeousness of their spectacular displays. And in the athletic field itself they won the championship over the whole world by gaining 181 points in all, to the 124 points of America who stood second in order. At the conclusion of the Olympiad all the nations of the world paid their tribute to the champion country for their great achievement.

COMPARATIVE STRENGTH

From the number of points gained by other countries there appears to be a vast difference between them and the two leading countries. For instance, the third country, Italy, has only 47 points to her credit, and Finland and France tie for the fourth place with 39 points each. This difference in the collection of points clearly indicates the measure of development in the field of sport as a whole in those countries. When a great country like Britain with all her financial and material resources falls to the tenth place, it is small wonder that a poor and unorganised country like India should find a place as low as No. 23 along with New Zealand, Mexico and Latvia.

INDIA'S MASTERY

But different countries have developed and specialised in particular branches of sport or in particular games. As the world has seen, India has devoted her best energy and intellect in the mastery of the game of hockey. For the third time in succession she claimed the world title. Her victories over Hungary America, Japan, France and Germany were as convincing as spectacular. The first four countries were vanquished by the progressive ratio of 4-0, 7-0, 9-0 and 10-0 respectively. Germany who had scared away the Indian Manager, Professor Jagannath by registering a 4-1 victory over India in a practice match shortly after the latter's arrival at Berlin, were conquered in the final by 8 goals to one.

A FALSE S.O.S.

It would be seen from the above that India had practically her own way throughout the tournament. During the whole series of the matches, only one goal was scored against her and that was in the ultimate round. There was, therefore, no need for Indian Manager to send an S.O.S. to the President of the I. H. F. to send reinforcements by air. Penniger, the Lahore centre-half, not being available, Dara alone was sent. As I said at the time there was no need to despatch any more players. Admitting the fact that Germany had made amazing progress during the last four years, I was not prepared to believe that they could yet be so strong as to haul down our representatives. There is no doubt that the tourists had not yet been fully acclimated to the conditions prevailing there and needed time also to study the strong and weak points of their opponents. The result conclusively proves the nervous breakdown of our Manager.

DHYAN CHAND'S WIZARDRY

However, all's well that ends well. The Manager acted with the best of intentions and motive and, therefore, should be excused. Dara played a splendid part in the success of the Indian team and there is no doubt that he increased the strength of the Indian attack. But the glory of the success goes mainly to the Captain. Dhyan Chand not only led the side in a masterly fashion but totally non-plussed his opponents with the wizardry of his stick. To score six goals out of eight in the final match, especially when he was carefully watched by the defenders—was a feat of which Dhyan Chand alone could be responsible. I have no desire to withhold the due mead of praise to the rest of the players who contributed their quota to the best of their abilities. I offer my heartiest congratulations to them all for their magnificent victory.

A GRAND RECEPTION

These heroes will be returning to their homeland shortly. I understand that the officials of the I. F. H. A. have woke up from their slumbers and are arranging to give them a grand reception on their arrival in Bombay. I hope that in addition to an At Home or Dinner which they might fix up, they would arrange a match with a Bombay XI. This could not be arranged on their outward journey for various reasons. But no opportunity should be lost when they are returning from their triumphant tour. I am aware that our local players are out of practice at present. They should be asked to re-open their kit-bag and try to march on their usual form. At any rate, Bombay should have the fullest opportunity of seeing the heroes in action and accord them the ovation and honour which they richly deserve.

ATHLETES' POOR SHOW

I need hardly mention that our athletes and wrestlers made a rather poor show at the Olympiad. I never held any high expectation of them. Our Marathon runner, C. S. A. Swamy, finished the course behind 36 men. I do not blame any of them. They tried to do their best. Without proper training and coaching they could not be expected to out-bid athletes who had all the conveniences which modern athletics could provide. Besides they are devoting all their time and energy to the athletics alone—so unlike our sportsmen who have to earn a miserable living in addition to support their sporting inclinations.

WANT OF SUPPORT

There is no athletic association in the country which would provide all the facilities that a promising athlete needs. In the absence of such an association the Olympic Association is ministering to his needs as far as its poor finances can permit. People should know that it is not the job of an Olympic Association to support a particular branch of sport. But in the absence of a suitable organisation for athletics as it exists in the case of hockey, tennis and cricket, they have been more or less compelled to take this branch directly under their wings.

GET BUSY NOW

The Bombay Association have already decided to hold their meet in January next. As one swallow cannot make a Summer, one athletic meet cannot produce a world-beater. Many more should be arranged to give the athletes as many opportunities to gauge their strength and progress and at the same time gain experience in open meets as possible. I hope that when the Stadium is ready they will have a proper track prepared for such events. And efforts should be made to enlist the aid of professional coaches to train them. Unless this is done soon, I am afraid India's athletes will have little chance of making their mark even at the next Olympiad which will be held at Tokyo in 1940. Those who have the interest of athletics at heart should get busy from now and see that a rich harvest is produced by then.

A LESSON TO HITLER

In conclusion, I am very glad, indeed, that Dhyan Chand and his comrades have shown Hitler and his countrymen that India knows something to teach them and the world even in sport. They should remember it well whenever they refer to India again. The fact that India was able to beat Germany hollow even after their serious training and coaching for nearly four years clearly shows that this country will still take a lot of beating in this game. But we must not sleep on our oars in confidence until we are thrown overboard. We must organise and improve still more to keep ahead always.

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TOWARDS CLARITY OF THOUGHT

but he has only painted winged figures in Delhi. But I suppose Mr. Rahmin is not fully representative of the young Bombay School. The few specimens of its (the Bombay School's) work which I have seen did not inspire much confidence: they certainly had a stamp of their own, but they did not have any outstanding artistic individuality, but promise of something better than Bengali art was, nonetheless, there.

I certainly do not object to the Western influence in art; in fact it is very essential for the rejuvenation of our art and literature. But a blind imitation of Westrn models and tendencies will only prove baneful: it is necessary that the artists should utilise the best in Western as well as in Indian art for their own purposes. Any new art in India can never ignore the Western influence which is essential for the development of a new technique. But technique without ideas is fruitless. In fact a new technique can come only with the growth of new ideas. The presence of technique does not bring into existence new ideas; but ideas always give rise to technique. The abject imitation of both Western and Indian models only proves a lack of ideas.

I do not mean to imply that the Bombay School is imitating the west blindly and wholesale; but there is the danger of falliling into this pitfall. But, of course, there must be, I think there are artists in Bombay who have done better work, and I hope Mr. Vakil will tell us more about them and introduce them to a wider public. It goes without saying that Mr. Vakil can perform this task admirably well, for he has the makings of a progressive critic, and will surely form a United Front against orthodoxy and as such I invite and welcome him into the fold of the P. W. A

Obvious General Tendencies

I also welcome Mr. Vakil's criticism of my articles and the paper, Progressive View of Art, which, though yet unpublished, is

(Continued from page 27)

soon appearing in the volume of the proceedings of the first All-India Progressive Writers' Conference. But Mr. Vakil has been a bit too uncharitable to me. I never meant to deal with the daily art events. I just wanted to point out certain obvious tendencies which are proving very harmful to the interests of our culture and art in general, and our national freedom and regeneration in particular. My concern was, as I have said, with the harmful tendencies of current art.

Clarity Of Thought

We Progressive writers do not mind, but, on the contrary, welcome criticism, provided it is rational. For, although confusion of thought and expression necessitates clarity, criticism is essential to direct clarity into proper channels. Because in the midst of and despite clarity muddleheadedness can and does thrive. And then, one must also clear about clarity itself; what it is, how is it achieved. For clarity itself may be confused. This may sound anomalous, but is, nevertheless, true. For there can be clarity without dialectics—a simple, clear statement, for instance, which means nothing, points to no dialectical truth; or a painting executed in a simple way depicting an object or emotion, but fails to establish a contact with spectator and dwells only in the individual and not the wider relationship, i.e., when it is isolated, where the experience of the artist bears no relationship to the environment and the spectator, where it does not recognise that the older self must die out of its environment and get merged and be born again in the coming environment of the future. Clarity can come with dialectics, with the perception of society as it is and what its becoming and what it will be in the future, that is, with the recognition of the different forces working at the time in society, and the perception of the synthetic whole.

Dr. M. Anand

Mr. Vakil, in his criticism of Mulk Raj Anand ("Bombay Chronicle," July 19) ignores the great dialectical fact that a man can progress I know that Dr. Anand is the author of the Hindu View of Art in collaboration with Eric Gill, as also of The Indian Cookery Book. But that does not take away the fact that Dr. Anand is progressive and has progressed rapidly. Dr. Anand today is a very progressive writer, one of whom India will be proud. Perhaps Mr. Vakil has not read his first novel, 'Untouchable'. But if he had read 'Untouchable,' he would have realised for himself that Mulk Raj Anand is not only progressive but has the marks of genius. Now he has come out with his second novel, 'The Koolie' which has been acclaimed as a great work by the whole press of England.....

To recount: Clarity means the perception of the dialectical principle, without which expression and criticism are bound to be confused. The critic must be conscious of the forces working in society; and he must show the relation of the work of art to the environment. With dialectics alone can we gain clarity, and without clarity there can be no intellectual development.

Let me give an example of what art is and should be. I select it from the film world, Charlie Chaplin's 'Modern Times'. The film is satisfying from every point, and gives the completest satisfaction. Mark the imaginative and conceptual development which takes place between the great opening shots of the sheep going into the pen and the workers coming out of the subway, and the last shot of the man and the woman marching hopefully on towards the beautiful mountains, symbolising the future classless society. Note also the conceptual development: how shot after shot something always new, leading us forward towards clarity, is presented, how the concepts expand and grow wider and wider; how the old self dies out of the present environment, and marches on towards the future. The working class symbolised in the gamin, who does her level best to get out of the impasse but cannot until she gets the leadership of the man, socialism, when having put aside all silly thoughts of death they march hopefully on towards their goal I haven't got the time to point out in detail all the great subtleties with which Chaplin puts forth his conceptions, always showing the contrast between the alive, hopeful, care-free life of the worker and the sophisticated, decadent and life-less life of the rich. But I hope you will recount all the bits of the film and note this for yourself.

Charlie's "Modern Times"

I only want to point to the great artistic merit of the film in which experience and emotion have been fused completely, but the film does not lose in objectivity for the intellect keeps aloof and watches with detachment. There is neither emotional nor conceptual chaos as one finds in 99 per cent of the usual films. Herein is presented not only the experience of the artist, but also the experiences of the men of his time, the 'Modern Times'.

Here is a model for the film directors of India, and they must study it carefully, and strive for clarity in their own films. But clarity, as technique, cannot come without a new and definite ideology. It had not come to Chaplin before this, and the early films of Chaplin satisfied either our risibility or emotions, but were not so completely sasisfying, from the emotional as well as the imaginative and intellectual points of view, as Modern Times. The idealogical development has brought greater and completer perfection to his art. And this is the great lesson which we learn from Modern Times, which is a great film and a complete work of art

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

(Continued from page 9)

I have refrained from detailing the discussion of the description of the various 'schools' of modern Indian art furnished by Mr. Ahmed Ali of versions of influence of ancient Indian art.

Current Standards And Values

For, the existing 'popular' and 'well-known' voluminous literature on both these phases has been wound round effete values and standards of judgment. Progressive values, the standards of rational art criticism have remained practically inconceivable and certainly unapplied except with the rebel minority whose work remains recorded in the files of periodicals, pamphlets and unpretentious books, not in the enterprise of publishers who secure profit in popularity. Mr. Ahmed Ali should, as I suggested, study this historic material first-hand.

He has mentioned Dr. Mulk Raj Anand's progressive novels and expressed the hope, moreover, that he would one day be the pride of Indian intellectuals. Nothing would delight this writer more than the possibility of recruiting Dr. Anand as a crusader against sentimental romances of reaction built up by more than a generation of writers, artists and philosophers whose names have become big and influence wide as the superlative exponents of national 'revival,' or may be 'renaissance.' Nor would this writer dispute the obvious. Dr. Anand can be, as he points it out, a progressive. Has he been actually one? I am merely seeking information. The fact that as a novelist he has expressed radical views does not destroy the other fact that as an exponent of art, he has been responsible for the standard formula of orthodoxy. I suggest that it is not logical to be reactionary in art and philosophy and to be radical in fiction. I have already suggested that it is one of the fatal anomalies of the nation's intellectual life that those radical in politics should have been found to be orthodox in social affairs and those 'advanced' in both should often have been found to be reactionary in art and culture. The Progressive Writers must have a consistent and 'united front' of ideas as well of men in all aspects of the nation's intellectual and cultural life. It can't be 'progressive' in one and, 'romantic' in another. If Dr. Mulk Raj Anand has been logically and completely converted to the Progressive cause, he should, certainly, make it clear that he has changed his old outlook on Indian art. Has he done so? If he has, nothing need be said except to welcome the new crusader in the 'united front' against orthodoxy which some of us here have conducted and which writers like Dr. Mulk Raj Anand hitherto obstructed.

Dictatorial Predilections

There is another aspect about which I would seek information from Mr. Ahmed Ali, I repeat the query: Is the Progressive Writers' Association in India represented by him a 'branch' of the London Association or is the London group is a branch of the Indian Association? There is a specific reason for the query. Past experience has taught some of us workers here in India to be cautious of the dictatorial predilections of our non-Indian 'friends' and occasionally of Indian friends abroad. Their generalisations about Indian problems and conditions have revealed on occasions tendencies that have been to say the least, superficial and with theatrical finality emphatic.

Marathi And Gujarati Writers

Mr. Ahmed Ali will be glad to know and welcome the formation here of Marathi and Gujarati Progressive Writers' Associations. The Marathi Writers have signed their names to the manifesto identical to the one to which the Progressive Writers in the North have offered their adherence. But the Gujarati Writers have issued a more general and if one might so describe it, elastic creed. As these groups of writers in Indian languages are in the making, it is essential that there should be the freest and the widest discussion and exchange of opinion between all progressives. Mr. Ahmed Ali's article and these notes are meant to offer the co-operation. His article published elsewhere should be, I repeat, studied.

Mrs. SAROJINI NAIDU
AND
"SAVKARI PASH"

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU, the world-famous Poetess and the noted Congress Leader was glad to have seen this great Rural Picture and writes:

'SAVKARI PASH" is a remarkable film that portrays with perfect art the moving and tragic story of Indian peasant life. It is a more eloquent plea in behalf of the villager than a hundred speeches made from public platforms. Every National worker should see it as part of his education in village service."

'SAVKARI PASH'
SHALINI CINETONE'S
MARATHI MUSICAL RURAL
Directed by: BABURAO PAINTER
NOW IN
2nd Glorious Week
AT
MAJESTIC
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

Congress Position About Award Clarified

(Continued From Page 26)

these sentences restricted the liberty of Congressmen to carry on agitation against the Communal Award. He maintained that Congress work would almost be impossible without the freedom to agitate against the Award.

Mr. Suresh Chakrabarty (Bengal) seconding the amendment maintained that it was necessary for the Congress unequivocally to decalre its opposition to the Award. It was also necessary for the Community affected by the Award to create public opinion against it by carrying on agitation against it, and the freedom to do that should not be restricted.

CLEARING MISUNDERSTANDING

Babu Rajendra Prasad, opposing the amendment, cleared a misunderstanding and stated that the Congress had never in the past tried nor in the future would try to restric individual freedom to oppose or attack the Award, but what they wanted to avoid was the perpetuation of the Award by a one-sided agitation.

DR. SANYAL WITHDRAWS AMENDMENT.

In view of this explanation Dr. Sanyal withdrew his amendment.

After tea interval, Pandit Jawaharial Nehru made a statement regarding the Congress attitude towards the Communal Award. He said that this matter had been dealt with in the Manifesto more lengthly than it really deserved. The Working Committee had given lengthy arguments in support of its attitude, that it would be wrong to continue the one-sided agitation against the Award, as it would defeat the very purpose for which the agitation was proposed He thought and he was sure, the others would agree with him that the attitude of the Working Committee on this subject had been perfectly and absolutely clear. The Working Committee had been convinced that there were only two alternatives to the Award, namely, either the winning of Independence or a mutual adjustment. By mutual agreement he did not mean an agreement among all groups and classes, as this was exceedingly difficult, because of the vested interests. What the Working Committee meant by an agreed solution was a mutual agreement between the major communities. The Committee was opposed to only one community agitating against the other as that would put the Government in a happy position.

EFFECT OF ONE-SIDED AGREEMENT.

In the opinion of the Working Committee such one-sided agitation would divert the attention of the country from its political and economic goals. Individuals had always the freedom to express their opinion on the Award, but not in such a way as to encourage or carry on agitation against one group. By mutual agreement he did not mean that all communal leaders would agree but what he meant and what the Committee had in mind was that those who stood for political and social progress of the country and not those actuated by communal considerations.

Continuing the Congress President said that his recent tour in the Punjab had convinced him that the masses were not worried about Communal wranglings. What they really cared for was political and economic freedom. "If people beg'n to feel on these lines I am sure we shall succeed in arriving at a mutual settlement."

LALA DUNICHAND WITHDRAWS AMENDMENT.

Lala Dunichand of Ambala wanted inclusion of Congress determination to fight bribery and corruption in Government department in the Punjab. He later withdrew his Amendment.

Lala Dunichand of Ambala moved an amendment to the effect that it should be stated in the Manifesto that the Congress members in the legislatures would undertake to put an end to corruption, official and administrative. His amendment was by way of a suggestion and he did not wish to raise any controversy on this issue. Lala Dunichand referred to the Election Enquiry Committee Report in 1922 in the Punjab, and said that was necessary that the Congress should take up the question.

The amendment was seconded.

Babu Rajendra Prasad pointed out that in the Manifesto they devoted their attention to the vital national issues and that if any reference was not made to other activities, it did not mean that they would not attend to such activities. It did not mean that they tolerated corruption in whatever province it might be prevalent. He appealed to Lala Dunichand to withdraw the amendment.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil's amendment that the words "of the States" after "Feudal Interests" on Page 6 of the Manifesto be added was accepted.

"RECENTLY"

Babu Rajendra Prasad moved an amendment for effecting a change of "During the last 16 years" in the first paragraph of the Manifesto into "Recently," which was adopted without discussion.

POSTPONING OF DECISION

Sirdar Sardul Singh Cavesheer moved an amendment that the decision on the issue of accepting offices should be taken at the next session of the Indian National Congress at Faizpur instead of its being postponed until after the elections.

Sirdar Sardul Singh said that the Manifesto left nothing to be desired and after the publication of the Manifesto, he felt that there was no need for other parties to exist.

Upto now, the Congress had not followed a policy of hide-and-seek. They should clearly express their attitude on this question too. By their policy of "drift," they gave a handle to their critics. Once a decision was taken on the issue, he was sure that all Congressmen would abide by that decision.

Swami Govindanand, seconding the amendment, said that the All-India Congress Committee could not prevent the plenary session at Faizpur from taking a decision on the question.

SIND VIEW.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, opposing the amendment, agreed with Acharya Narendra Deo that the Manifesto should be considered from the anti-imperialist point of view. In that case the question of office-acceptance would pale into a minor issue. It was clearly stated in the Manifesto that the new Constitution would be rejected, and as for the ways and means of rejecting it, they could be considered later on after the elections.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya supporting the amendment said that the All-India Congress Committee could take decisions, and the present A.I.C.C., could therefore, take a decision on the question of office acceptance. She desired that the Faizpur Congress session should have the opportunity of considering the question of office acceptance fully, so that every delegate from the obscure corners of the country would have a chance of discussing the question in the open session. The decision should be as democratic as possible.

"DANGERS OF POSTPONEMENT"

She felt that there were dangers of postponing a decision which might lead to undesirable developments. This "open door" brought into the Congress many undesirable elements, and such elements should be kept out by taking a decision on this question So far the Congress had followed a militant path, and she understood that the election campaign was intended to carry the Congress forward along that path. If that was so, let every candidate know where he exactly stood, she concluded.

Seth Govind Das, M. L. A., supporting the amendment said that he did understand how acceptance of office and rejecting the constitution could be mutually reconciled. He did not think that office-acceptance issue was a minor affair, but, on the other hand, even more important than the Manifesto itself, was a decision on this issue.

Mr. Mathura Prasad, opposing the amendment, said that inside the Congress there was considerable divergence of opinion on the question and it was better that the decision should be postponed.

Dr. Kasiker, supporting the amendment, said that by the present attitude of the Congress, it became apparent that they were afraid of other parties in taking a decision. He wanted them to be frank and said that whatever the decision taken by the Congress, the people would support it.

A CLEAR QUESTION

Mr. G. H. Deshpande opposed the amendment. He said that in the meetings of the Working Committee, the A. I. C. C. and the open session, it was clearly stated that the Congress would reject the new Constitution. In view of this attitude, it made little difference whether they accepted offices or not. An opportunity was given even to the primary members to discuss the question, as the A. I. C. C. would call for the views of the provincial and the district Congress Committees. Therefore, it was as good as discussing the question in the open session of the Congress. It was better that the decision was postponed to a later date, as after the elections the Congress would be able to consider the position, and would have an idea of its position inside the legislatures. There was nothing to hide from the masses, for the question was as clear as anything before them.

Swami Sahajananda said that they were preparing soldiers to be put on the field, and he wanted that the attitude of the Congress should not be vague. He desired that the Congress leaders should have a clear decision on the question before them.

Pandit Dwarka Prasad Misra, opposing the amendment, said that the people were not lagging behind in their support to the Congress activities, because a decision was not taken on the issue of office-acceptance. The Congress decided to reject the Constitution and it might, perhaps, be necessary to take office.

OUR TAMBES AND RAOS.

A Voice: What about Tambe and Raghavendra Rao?

Pandit Misra: If there are Tambes and Raghavendra Raos in my province, there are also Govind Dases and Trivedis.

He appealed to them not to create differences. This was an occasion for unity.

Pandit Ramnarayan Singh, M. L.A., opposed the amendment and asked: "Where is the Ministry, and what is there to accept?" (Laughter). He thought that it was better to wait until the elections were held.

NO DANGER OF FLOUTING

Babu Rajendra Prasad said that if there was any misapprehension in the minds of some people that Congressmen who would go into the legislatures would betray the Congress, he wanted to assure them that such a situation would not arise. He would say that the decision of postponing the office-acceptance issue was taken after much consideration. The situation at present did not warrant that any decision should be taken on the question. He was confident that no Minister belonging to the Congress Party could flout the Congress manifesto for he had great faith in public opinion among the people. Whether one was a Minister or a clerk in the office, if he was a Congress member, no difference would be made in enforcing the discipline of the Congress.

He was not afraid of taking a decision on the question if he felt that such a decision was justified in the present circumstances. But seeing the conditions existing in the world to-day, was it wise, he asked, to take decisions on a matter, which could very well wait for 8 months? Viewed from any point of view, any right thinking man must do the same conclusion as he did.

As for leaving the question to the Faizpur Congress, he said that they must have confidence in the A. I. C. C., for otherwise work would be hampered in many ways. After all the A.I.C.C., represented the delegates of the Congress. The question of office acceptance would be discussed in every corner or the country in one way or the other, and it was not necessary that it should be discussed in the Faizpur Congress alone and nowhere else.

SARDUL SINGH'S AMENDMENT LOST.

The amendment of Sirdar Sardul Singh was then put to vote about 15 hands were raised in support of the amendment, while a large majority voted against it. The amendment was declared lost.

The discussion on amendments having been concluded, the manifesto was taken up for discussion, before adoption.

Swami Sampurnanand congratulated the authors of the manifesto and the Working Committee for presenting a document which was welcomed by all. He as

(Continued on page 24)

DEAFNESS!

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About Studios And Stars

SONG HITS IN "ONE RAINY AFTERNOON"

At The Regal

"One Rainy Afternoon" and "Secret Rendezvous" two tuneful song hits that are enjoying great popularity on the air are featured in "One Rainy Afternoon" Pickford-Lasky's gay comedy romance starring Francis Lederer, which begins a 7 days engagement at the Regal Theatre to-day. Film fans will have their first chance to hear the romantic Lederer sing in this film, which marks the first offering of the newly organized producing company headed by Mary Pickford and Jesse L. Lasky. He sings "One Rainy Afternoon" while the other song is sung by Seger Ellis and Margaret Warner. Ida Lupino plays the romantic Czech's leading lady in the sparkling Parisian comedy depicting the amazing developments that ensue wnen a handsome young man kisses a strange beauty in a dark movie theatre, while five famous comedians play important supporting roles, Hugh Herbert Roland Young, Erik Rhodes, Joseph Cawthorn and Donald Meek. The music of both songs was written by Ralph Irwin. Jack Stern and Harry Tobias collaborated on the lyrics on "One Rainy Afternoon" while those of "Secret Rendezvous" are from the pens of Preston Sturges. Stephen Morehouse Avery prepared the screen-play and dialogue from the French story "Monsieur Sans Gene." Additional dialogue was contributed by ,Maurice Hanline. Rowland V. Lee directed the comedy, while Peverell Marley is responsible for the photography. "One Rainy Afternoon" is released through United Artists.

KRISHNA SHOWING "AMAR-JYOTI" IN 7TH WEEK

The spell of "Amar Jyoti" is still all over Bombay and suburbs which can be well said from the crowds that throng at the Krishna in all the shows.

"Amar Joyti", truly Prabhat's and India's 1st sea picture stars Durga Khote, Shanta Apte," Vasantee, Chandramohan all proved favourites in their splendourous lustre with worthy acting and delightful music. The picture abounds in gorgeous scenes with sequences that will make you gasp with excitement.

The story cleverly unfolds to us the adventures of a woman who turns a piratess in order to take her revenge on the social Justice (?) which separated her beloved son from her and showed her that a woman had no separate existence in society. Durga Khote plays the piratess and very cleverly portrays the conflicts of human emotions which adds a feather to her past glory. Shanta Apte plays the lovable princess who falls in love with the shepherd boy, Sudhir (the son of the piratess which she knows not).

Mr. V. Shantaram has directed this picture and deserves all praise for the fine work he has given us, which makes him a Director of a very high order.

"Hari Bhakti" this week at Wellington.

"SAVKARI PASH"

At The Majestic

If our readers have had the pleasure of enjoying the rural life of India they will like "Savkari Pash" Shalini Cinetone's latest Marathi rural musical that is drawing packed houses at Majestic Cinema from Saturday last, to their hearts delight.

The wily ways of a moneylender to bring the poor needy farmer into his clutches and to deprive him of everything he has to fill his coffers which are squandered away by his easygoing son on his "beloved" is the simple and yet a heart-rending theme of this picture. The rural life is picturized with all its minute details as Baburao Painter, the director producer of this picture, alone can. The fields with full crop, the sugar-cane mill in its full season swing, the ballad-singer of the village, the "cheap" village entertainment will surely please one while the oppressive manoeuvres of the money-lender will set one excited on him.

The role of the "Savkar" is very well portrayed by Mr. Vishnupant Aundhkar of Mahratti stage and deserves special mention. The roles of the old farmer, his son and daughter-in-law are rightly cast and are played by Powar, Mandre and Ameena respectively. The picture is rich in acting and natural beauty.

"ACHHUT KANNYA"

Sixth Week Begins At Roxy

"Achhut Kannya," the Bombay Talkies superb production, which has been attracting thousands every day at the Roxy for the last five weeks, entered sixth week of its run, yesterday. The crowds are, however, still persistent and it will not be surprising if it creates a record for such a huge big house as the Roxy.

Unanimously acclaimed to be one of the finest films made in India, "Achhut Kannya" has vindicated public taste by its continued popularity. Here is a picture—clean, wholesome, and with a definite purpose. Nowhere does the scenarist or the director pander to the vulgar taste which has been ascribed to the average film-goer by cynical critics. And yet it has been so very successful, more successful than the films with the so-called mass appeal.

Not that "Achhut Kannya" does not offer entertainment. Its theme deals with a social problem, no doubt. But the treatment of the scenario and the direction are so excellent that nowhere is there a moment without interest. Incident upon incident is piled up in breathless succession to produce this poignant tale of a Harijan girl's love and loyalty. But "Achhut Kannya" is not one of these harrowing tragedies which represent the world as simply full of misery and evil. Side by side with the conflicts and contrasts of life, we are also shown the lighter aspect of existence—the gay laughter and song of youth, the simple festivity of the village, the picturesque beauty of the country-side. They all add interest and charm to the picture And all these elements of light and shade are perfectly blended into a story which is full of laughter as well as heart-breaks —like Life itself.

Gary Cooper and Marlene Dietrich in "Desire" at the Pathe this week.

Katherine Hepburn in "Alice Adams" this week at the Capitol.

Around Theatre & Film Land

LOVE CONQUERS ART

"Jivan-Lata" At The Imperial

(By Our Dramatic Critic)

The story of 'Jivan-Lata' is wound around a subject that has still received insufficient attention from the screen as a social commentator. Social and in many ways, intellectual conditions in India do not by any chance offer a congenial atmosphere to dance-artistes. 'Lata' the daughter of 'Sir Rashnikant' takes to dancing as a serious vocation. She earns both name and fame as the leading exponent of that art. 'Devki', whose protege she happens to be, is, however, the wrong person who, naturally, takes the wrong view of Lata's devotion to art. But she cannot escape her clutches. There is no obvious incentive to Love for 'Jivan' provides that incentive. And, it would appear that love conquers the heroine's devotion to art. A bolder and more logical treatment of the theme would perhaps, have rendered the theme more intensely dramatic.

Kumari Jamuna in "Grihadaba" at the Globe.

Sjt. Motilal as 'Jivan', the care-free lawyer and the son of a prosperous attorney, plays the frustrated and injured hero with appreciable skill. Particularly, the dialogue of the final posting of the orthodox father and son reveals him in determined purportive action.

Kumari Sabita Devi, the dance-artiste 'Lata' is the centre of obviously interminable complications She disentangles them with unmuddled acting. And rises to dramatic heights, particularly where she substitutes her voice for the recorded song meant to distract 'Jivan'.

If the films could have been rid of the superfluities, it would have revealed first-rate material. 'Jivan-Lata' has lengths of super-imposed footage of London Theatre-land. It is one of the interesting features of the film.

Mr. Sarvotam Badami has directed with skill a picture, thinned by crowded incidents. With others it would have been a definite obstacle.

Kumari Khatun in "Prabhu-ka-Pyara" at West-End.

SAED-E-HAVAS AT MINERVA

Will the movies out do stage? A question which is really worrying the lovers of stage. However "Saed-e-Havas" Minerva Film Company's maiden musical Urdu picture which is being shown at Minerva Talkies this week has brought out a very pleasing solution to this perplexity by combining the grandeur of stage with the excellence of Movie-craft.

The story is adapted from Skakespeare's well-known drama "King John" and abounds in soul-stirring incidents which will move one's heart. Mr. Sohrab Mody who skilfully portrayed "Hamlet" in "Khoon-Ka-Khoon" is glorious in this picture in the role of "Qazal" a negro Sardar who is made a tool of by the "King" to meet his ends. Chandrakumar, a child prodigy, which plays the young crown prince "Qaiser" in this picture is really an excellent find and much could be expected from him in future. The others in the supporting cast are S. G. Anjum, Shama.

Especially for the Urdu stage lovers this is a fine treat which they should not miss at any cost.

Billie Burke, has only one superstition. That concerns the luck tiny elephants (ornamental type of course) supposedly bring her. However, Miss Burke explains that not just any elephant will do. They must have the trunk raised, be placed in a position to always face the east and the left foot must be forward.

EAST INDIA'S RAJPUT EPIC

"Vidrohi" Or "Betrayer" At The Globe

East India Film (Calcutta) once gave you a great mythological epic "Seeta" and whole India was simply charmed. Now comes a glowing historical page from Tod's Rajshan—describing how a Rajput Amazon touched a heart of a Rajput who was going to betray Nations' cause and how she brought him round to serve the Nation in a right way.

This historical picture "Vidrohi" or "Veer-na-Ver" will be released next Friday at the Globe Talkies—through Central Talkies Circuit.

In this great Rajput drama of life, love and chivalry you will see dazzling situations which will prove how Rajputs can easily sacrifice their lives for their land and liberty.

You can pick up your favourite stars in "Vidrohi"—There are Miss Sultana, Gul Hamid, Radhabai (of "Daksha Yagna" fame) Mazaharkhan and Pahelwan. Don't forget to see this historical super "Vidrohi" at the Globe next Friday.

B.

HEPBURN IN "ALICE ADAMS"

At The Capitol

She was poor but she was ambitious to win wealth and social recognition, and lived in a make-believe world of pretense in an effort to achieve her desires. This is the story of "Alice Adams," which stars Katharine Hepburn in the title role. Not since she soared to the heights of screen fame in "Morning Glory" has Miss Hepburn had a role so fitted to her unusual genius, one calculated to make one laugh, cry, live and suffer with the heroine of Booth Tarkington's Pulitzer Prize novel, now and R.K.O. Radio Picture.

It is story of gallant courage in the face of bitter heartache, on the part of a girl in a small Mid-western town, who is barred from social equality because of her poverty. "True to life" settings, contrasting the life of the rich and the poor add much to the dramatic value of the story.

George Stevens directed. "Alice Adams" is a Pandro S. Berman production with Fred MacMurray, Fred Stone and Evelyn Venable in the featured cast.

"One Rainy Afternoon" at the regal this week.

Al Jolson at the Royal Opera House this week in the "Singing Kid"

Democrats To Join Hands With Congress?

KELKAR'S FERVENT APPEAL

Decision To Be Taken To-day After Jawahar-Aney Talks Over Award

A compromise between the National Congress and the Democratic Swaraj Party will, it is confidently hoped, be effected to-day (Sunday).

Aney-Jawahar Talks

Mr. M. S. Aney, President of the Democratic Swaraj Party, will meet Pandit Jawaharlal, the Congress President, and some members of the Working Committee to-day (Sunday).

Mr. Aney will ask for an elucidation of the Congress policy contained in the third paragraph of that portion of the Manifesto which deals with the Communal Award. Mr. Aney will, it is understood, demand the right to carry on propaganda against the Award. On the outcome of the discussions will depend the question of compromise.

The Central Committee of the Democratic Swaraj Party met at the Sardar Griha, Bombay, on Saturday, and after deliberations extending over four hours, passed a resolution that the candidates of the D.S. Party were to stand on the Congress ticket if the decision of the A.I.C.C. on the question of the Award was satisfactory.

CONSCIENCE CLAUSE.

Most of the members seemed to be satisfied with the decision on the Communal Award, contained in the Election Manifesto. The right to carry on propaganda and the desirability of including a conscience-clause so far as the Award was concerned figured prominently in the discussions.

Mr. Shankerrao Deo, President of the Maharashtra P. C. C. had, it appears, discussions with Mr. M. S. Aney shortly before the meeting.

About seventy-five persons, including 25 members of the Central Committee were present at the meeting. Prominent among them were Mr. M. S. Aney, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Dr. Ramrao Deshmukh, Messrs. L. B. Bhopatkar, Jamnadas Mehta, and Rambhau Rajwade of Sholapur.

Several members demanded, it is understood, before any compromise could be effected, an unequivocal elucidation of the Congress policy stated in the third paragraph of the portion dealing with Communal Award in the Election Manifesto.

Mr. M. S. Aney, explained, at the outset, the position after negotiations were carried on by him with Mr. Shankerrao Deo on the question of putting up candidates on the Congress ticket on behalf of both the parties. Mr. Aney is stated to have made it clear that the candidates would have to stand by the Congress Manifesto.

ANEY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. Aney made an important announcement that he would be satisfied if the third paragraph in the Manifesto with regard to the Communal Award was sufficiently elucidated by Congress leaders.

While Mr. Aney was explaining the position, an invitation to attend the meetings of the A.I.C.C. was, it appears, conveyed to him. It is understood that Mr. Aney will attend the A.I.C.C. to-day (Sunday).

Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh, pointed out, it appears, that the differences between the Congress and the Party were not only in the matter of the Communal Award but also on office acceptance. He wanted the Party to maintain its entity.

"MERGER" OPPOSED.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, is stated to have been against any "merger" with the Congress even if the latter went to the length of adopting the Manifesto of the D. S. Party! He, however, favoured an alliance by arrangement.

FREEDOM OF VOTING.

Mr. Agarwalla of Poona, said that there was no reason why when the Congress had disapproved of the Award they should not unite with it. He, it appears, moved a resolution which asked for freedom of voting as far as the Communal Award was concerned and the nomination of a reasonable number of candidates of the Democratic S. Party.

This resolution was considered and the voting on it will take place to-day (Sunday.)

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is understood to have taken the same view as Mr. Aney.

KELKAR'S APPEAL.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar is understood to have made a fervent appeal for joining hands with the Congress and giving a mandate to the President of the Party to carry on negotiations for effecting a compromise.

D. S. PARTY'S STAND.

At the end of the meeting the following resolution was released to the Press:—

"Resolved that the candidates of the Democratic Swaraj Party who may be set up to contest the elections as a result of the compromise between the Congress and the Democratic Swaraj Party should stand on the Congress ticket provided the decision of the A.I.C.C. on the question of the Communal Award be found to be satisfactory to the demand made by the Party and the Working Committee of the Congress Nationalist Party."

The resolution was carried by a majority of 15 to 8.

The Party meets at 12-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

CHANCES OF RE-UNION BRIGHTER

"Nothing can be a more lucid, comprehensive, and brilliant condemnation of the Communal Decision and all its attendant evils than the statement of the Working Committee issued this morning", observed Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Labour Mayor of Bombay and a prominent member of the Democratic Swaraj Party, in an interview with a reporter of the "Chronicle".

"It makes one's heart thrill with pride", continued Mr. Jamnadas, "to find that the Congress at least still thinks on thoroughly sound lines in the matter.

"This initial satisfaction is immediately damned by what follows. The subsequent portion of the statement about inexpediency of rejecting the Award does not carry conviction. It simply amounts to watering down of what has been stated in the earlier portion of the statement, and the Working Committee itself seems to think that the rejection is being pressed only in the interests of one community, which is far from being the case.

UNJUSTIFIABLE NEUTRALITY

"If the Congress which claims to be the moral sovereign of the people boldly comes forward, not merely to denounce but to reject what it so loudly condemns, then there cannot possibly be any misunderstanding of its attitude. At any rate it is better to be misunderstood when you are doing the right than to be misunderstood when you are not doing the wrong because then you have a justifiable complaint against your critics.

"Neutrality of action in so vital a matter is only less objectionable than active participation in the wrong itself. It cannot be justified."

"One regrets" Mr. Mehta concluded, "that the Congress Working Committee has become as great and adept in the use of diplomatic language as the bureaucracy which it rightly condemns."

Under existing internation law, all treaties, once duly signed, sealed and ratified, are equally binding, no matter how they were made. There is no way whereby a nation can formally plead that a treaty is, or has become, unjust and oppressive.—Mr. Lothrop Stodard.

Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Rishi, the well-known spiritualists, with the members of the Sadhana Samiti at Darjeeling. Photo shows, in front row, Mrs. V. D. Rishi, Mr. V. D. Rishi and Mr. S. N. Sanyal. Standing at the back are Messrs. C. Das Sen, C. K. Ghosal and S. N. Sanyal.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Firm And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

Jutes ruled steady at the decline with only limited business. Coals continued firm but business was on a limited scale. Teas were dull. In miscellaneous engineering ruled firm while minings ruled steady at last levels Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three per cent Government Paper 98/10 small lot; three and a half per cent Government Paper 99/5; two and threefourth per cent new loan 1948/52 101 small lot; three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 120/15 small lot; four per cent loan 1960/70 115/1; five per cent loan 1940/43 111/5; five per cent loan 1939/44 108/6 small lot.

Banks:—Bally Gunge fully paid 104; Reserve Bank 135/8.

Cotton:—Bengal Nagpur ordy 13/2; New Victoria ordy 1/2.

Coals:—Bengal 276; Ranee Gunge 29/6.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 411; Belvedere 340; Dalhousie 300; Kinnison pref 167.

Miscellaneous:—Burma corporation 7/11 C div; Indian copper corporation 3; Mirzapur electric 7; Britania building and iron 6/1; Bengal iron 6/5; do pref 16/6; Indian iron and steel 11/12; Indian steel and wire products ordy 122 small lots; Marshalls and Company 1/11; British India Corporation pref 158; Great Eastern Hotel 106; British Ceylon Corporation 7; Port Shipping 19/4 small lots C. div.

Sugar:—Bharat 9/8; Carew and Company 24/4; Samastipore 9/2.

Teas.—Gielle 10/4 small odd lot; Rajnager 7/8—A.P.

Democracy, the sane and patient democracy of our British Empire, proved itself as able to accept discipline for a great purpose as any autocracy. With all our difficulties, is there not to-day a quickened sense of human brotherhood between man and man, brotherhood between peoples? Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada.

Most observers doubt whether the new Government in Vienna will last until the winter. They anticipate that the German Nationalist Ministers will act as a bridge to full Nazi dictatorship.—Mr. Vernon Bartlett.

DISPUTE OVER DR. SOLANKI'S CASTE

Deorukhkar Challenges Inclusion Of Name In Scheduled Classes

BOMBAY: Saturday.

The Poona Pact and the fact that it was signed by Dr. P. G. Solanki, as a representative of the Depressed Classes was mentioned before Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, to-day.

The matter arose out of a petition filed by Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, who challenged the claims of Dr. P. G. Solanki, a member of the Corporation and a nominated non-official member of the Legislative Council to be included in the scheduled castes constituency in the electoral roll.

Converted In 1925.

Mr. Deorukhkar stated that Dr. Solanki had been converted to Christianity in April, 1925, at St. Andrew's Church, Agripada.

Under Section 3-A of the Government of India Scheduled Castes Order of 1936, no Indian Christian could be deemed to be a member of the Scheduled Castes as the Indian Christians form a separate communal constituency.

Reverted To Caste.

Dr. B. Ambedkar, assisted by Mr. N. C. N. Acharya, appeared for Dr. Solanki. Dr. Ambedkar admitted the fact of conversion but represented that nine months thereafter, Dr. Solanki reverted to his caste and was functioning as a member of the community. He was formally adopted in the presence of a panch and a priest officiated at the adoption.

Questioned by Dr. Ambedkar Mr. Deorukhkar stated that he did not know if Dr. Solanki had signed the Poona Pact, as a Scheduled Caste representative but he could not deny it.

Protested to Government.

He also stated that he had no personal knowledge of any public protests against the inclusion of Dr. Solanki, in the Depressed Class Constituency, but he himself had protested to the Government.

The judge directed that affidavits be filed asserting the fact of reversion to the caste.

The affidavit was filed at 5 p.m. after which Mr. Deorukhkar was asked if he had anything to say, Mr. Deorukhkar asked for copy of the affidavit to enable to cross-examine Dr. Solanki and others. The Court, however, informed him that it was merely a revising authority and that he could proceed in the proper court if he wished to pursue the matter further. Mr. Deorukhkar's application was eventually rejected.

Mr. Deorukhkar, it is understood, intends to pursue the matter further and to take such steps as he might be advised.

Life Penalty To Constable Shooter

AJMER, August. 22.

Hundreds of persons collected this morning to hear the sessions judgment in the case in which Yakub Khan, a young man stood charged with shooting dead with a revolver, Kishenlal, a constable, on the night of the 23rd September last. The Court, agreeing with the opinion of two of the four assessors, found the accused guilty and sentenced him to death.

Two revolvers and cartridges recovered from the accused have been confiscated. The accused's prayer that his hair may not be cut by the jail authorities, as it was against his faith, was granted. Notice of appeal has been given.—A.P.

GAUBA FAILS TO FURNISH BAIL

Request For Engagement Of Govt. Counsel Rejected

LAHORE, Aug. 22.

Mr. K. L. Gauba, M.L.A., who was prosecuted under section 409/120 B in connection with the affairs of the Peoples Bank in liquidation and ordered to be bailed out on Rs. 1,50,000 which he failed to furnish so far, has made a fresh application to-day before the Additional District Magistrate praying for engagement of his counsel at the Government expense and inspection of relevant papers free of cost, which was rejected by the Court as being untenable.—United Press

SURETIES AND THEIR CLAIMS

LAHORE, Aug. 22.

Of the four sureties who came forward to furnish bail for Mr. K. L. Gauba each claiming to possess property worth over Rs. 75,000 none turned out to be possessing Rs. 3,000 even on an official inquiry being made.

One gentleman's papers have been returned saying that he was an ex-convict. Among the other three, one surety claimed to possess Rs. 1 lakh worth of property, but on enquiry it was found that he did not possess even Rs. 3,000 worth of property. The Court has, therefore, served on him a notice for furnishing explanation.—United Press.

BRADDOCK SUFFERS FROM ANTHRITIS

Fight With Schmelling To Be Postponed?

NEW YORK, August 22.

Braddock is suffering from anthritis of the left hand and both elbows. He has been ordered to undergo a treatment by the N.Y. S.A.C. following an examination by the Commissions of bone-specialist. He will be reporting to the Commission on September 15, when a final decision regarding postponement of his fight against Schmelling will be made.

The fight is expected to be postponed till June next.—Reuter.

ACCIDENT TO I. A. BOAT

Two Killed And Several On Landing

Athens.—The Imperial Airways "Scipio," the largest flying boat in operation on British routes, developed engine-trouble over the island of Crete, to-day, and crashed while making an emergency landing in the sea at Mirabella, for which it was making to replenish petrol supply. Mr. P. A. C. Forbes, a passenger travelling from Delhi to London, was killed, and Lieutenant R. G. Wilson Dixon, another passenger, was drowned.

The Pilot-Captain Wilcorkson is suffering from internal injuries, while the three remaining members of the crew and five other passengers have also been injured. The survivors owe their lives to the fact that the Imperial Airways Yacht "Imperia," which was within half a mile of the scene of the crash, effected rescues.

The "Scipio" is four-engined 15 passenger craft, launched in 1931. Its weight fully loaded was over 13 tons. She left Alexandria for Brindisi, this morning.

Besides four members of the crew, the injured passengers now aboard the "Imperia" are:—W. G. Miller, E. A. Beevor, J. M. Grout, C. G. Davies Gilbert and Mr. Barrington. A storm is at present raging over the coast at Mirabella.—Reuter.

INQUIRY NOT YET COMPLETE

Condition Of Peasantry In U. P.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 22.

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Provincial Congress Committee to inquire in pursuance of the Congress resolution, into the agricultural conditions in U. P. has not yet been able to conclude its investigation. The All-India Congress Committee had fixed August 31 for the submission of provincial reports. The U. P. Sub-Committee, therefore, has moved the A. I. C. C. for extension of time till September 15 for the submission of the report. Only 16 District Congress Committees in U. P. have as yet sent their replies to the questionnaire issued by the Sub-Committee.

The reports it is generally said, disclose the prevalence of acute economic distress and alleged high-handedness of Zamindars. Only the Maharashtra Committee is reported to have sent its report.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has issued circulars to the Zamindars and others in Behar.

"AT HOME" TO MR. BISWAS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A pleasant function was witnessed at the League of Nations, (Indian Bureau) when Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran, Officer-in-charge was "At Home" to Mr. C. C. Biswas, M.A., B.L., C.I.E., Indian Delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations. Among those present were Sir Govindrao Pradhan, Mr. S. S. Patkar, Retired High Court Judge, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mayor of Bombay, Mrs. K. M. Mushi, Mr. C. F. G. Wade and Rev. James Kellock and others.

Advantage was taken of the occasion to unveil the portrait of the late Mr. A. C. Chatterjee at the League office in Bombay. Mr. Venkateswaran in wishing Bon voyage to Mr. Biswas referred to the possibilities of all Indians, including the members of the Indian Delegations, getting information on League matters from the branch office.

Mr. Biswas in replying expressed regret that the information supplied by the Government of India to its delegation to the League was very inadequate. He pleaded for a fuller recognition, by the League, of the necessity for increasing the scope and functions of the Branch office and providing facilities for its fulfilling the role which naturally belonged to it as representing the League in India.

Mr. Biswas hoped to present his point of view at the proper quarters.

RECORD RAINS IN LAHORE

LAHORE, August 22.

2.5 inches of rain since this morning marks record rain in Lahore in the space of four hours since the past decade. Low-lying parts were flooded and many narrow streets of the city rendered impassable with waist-deep water affecting a number of godowns and shops. Many families have been compelled to evacuate old houses rendered unsafe after the heavy shower. Report from Gujrat indicates that heavy rains between Rawalpindi and Gujrat resulted in complete dislocation of railway and road traffic to Gujrat. The railway line for nearly two miles between Gujrat and Deona Julian Station is under flood-water from adjacent Thimbar Nullah, lines having been washed away in some places. Special relief trains are proceeding, it is reported to a few of the villages situated on the bank of the Nullah under water. The Deputy Commissioner is proceeding to the spot to organise relief. Loss of human and animal life is feared.—A.P.

Mr. C. C. Biswas, C.I.E., of Calcutta, a delegate to the Geneva Conference, left for Europe on Saturday accompanied by his daughter.

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION FOR BOMBAY

Congress President To Inaugurate On Monday

A public meeting of citizens of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Monday) at 6-45 p.m. at the Blavatsky Hall to inaugurate the Civil Liberties Union for Bombay. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru will preside and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Jamnadas M. Mehta, N. M. Joshi, M. C. Chagla and B. G. Kher will be among the speakers.

WORK OF I. L. O.

J. M. Mehta's Speech

The annual meeting of the Social training centre for women, was held on Saturday evening at the University settlement, Reynold's Road Reverend Kellogg presided.

After the report was read Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mayor of Bombay, delivered a lecture on the work of the International Labour Office.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks proposed by Miss Navalkar.

(A fuller report of Mr. Mehta's speech will be published in Monday's "Chronicle.")

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ZUYDER ZEE WINS CRITERION PLATE

Jockey Munro Registers Treble For Trainer Northmore

(By Our Racing Correspondent).

Poona was favoured with ideal weather for the First Day of the Big Meetings which attracted classy fields and provided racing of a high standard. The success of four well-backed winners compensated punters some what for previous losses, but the defeat of Golden Crown and Columbian were staggering punches in the early rounds.

Trainer C. H. Northmore and his jockey J. Munro shared in a lucrative treble, the latter doing the hat trick on Shell Out, Cartoon and Zuyder Zee.

Everybody acquainted with current form reckoned Golden Crown a safe bet in the Dealers' New Plate. The Kashmir chestnut had outclassed Firpo in Bombay and his recent victory against good company over a mile, made him a cast iron certainty on the book. Consternation reigned when the odds on favourite failed to streak out in front as usual. Golden Crown was fighting for his head but Harding instead of letting him bowl along was struggling with his mount, who resented these tactics and finished five lengths behind Firpo. It was the unanimous opinion of those who witnessed the race that Golden Crown was badly ridden and I am certain Harding will admit the fact. The favourite did not reproduce his true form by any means. It was a shocking performance and a windfall for the bookmakers.

Columbian, another street corner tip failed to give his backers a run in the All-India Produce Stakes. True Man smothered Honey Boy and School for Scandal without turning a hair.

The first three horses on the card in the Criterion finished in the order named. Zuyder Zee had the race won a long way from home and Munro eased his mount, little dreaming that Play On would come with a devastating run to place second. The judge made the verdict a neck and few will question it but Munro certainly dropped his hands long before C. Hoyt challenged on the old champion. On Play On's showing the Trial Plate is at his mercy.

Cartoon won the Baldoyle Plate in fluent style from High Hill and Thermometer. Southall, the rider of the second horse and Evans on Staff Officer attempted very late to dispute the issue and both these horses will soon make amends.

Read, a new-comer displayed fine judgment on Diagonal in the August Plate. Gipsy Jack was being hailed as the winner when the son of Diaphon came through to put paid to his account.

THE DEALERS' NEW PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100; third Rs. 500.

Mrs. K. T. Sampat's FIRPO 7-6, J. O'Neale 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's GOLDEN CROWN, 8-3, Hardinge 2
The Chief of Miraj Jnr.'s MAHBOOBAT TARIQ, 8-3, Brace 3
Mr. Diamond's TURF BOY, 7-6, Britt 4

Won by 5 lengths, 3 lengths and short head.

Time 2 minutes, 27 4|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 88 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 11 and Rs. 16 for places.

Not Run Saif Al Iraq (8-6)

Winner trained by M. Ryan.

THE ALL INDIA PRODUCE STAKES.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's TRUE MAN, (7-8), Britt 1
Mr. R. H. Tucker's HONEY BOY, (8-12), Munro 2
Mr. Eve's SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, (7-5), J. O'Neale 3
Messrs. A. H. Ammedbhoy and A. M. Khairaz's COLUMBIAN, (9-10), Burn 4

Won by 1-1/4 lengths, 1-1/4 lengths, 2-1/2 lengths.

Time: 1m. 30secs.

First tote paid: Rs. 68 for win. Rs. 20, Rs. 18 and Rs. 19 for places.

All ran.

Winner trained by J. Robinson.

THE BHAMBURDA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mrs. M. Clarke's MYTILUS, 9-7, Evans 1
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's PERSEVERANCE, 7-13, Burn 2
Mr. Gem's LADYAL, 7-0, Mendoza 3
Mr. Moosa J. Mahomed's DONNA ROSSA 7-8, D. MacQuade 4

Won by neck, 2-1|2 lengths and short head.

Time: 1min. 14-4|5secs.

First tote paid: Rs. 31 for win. Rs 16, Rs. 19 and Rs. 36 for places.

Not run: Greek Glen 7-9.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE POONA ARAB STAKES.—Distance about 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. For Arabs which have not won a race value Rs. 2,000 or over previous to 31st March, 1936. W. A. reduced 5 lbs Penalties.—Winners after 31st March, 1934, of a race value Rs. 1,500 or over, once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 12 lbs. Allowances.—Maidens 7 lbs.; Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. R. H. Somekh's BACHELOR BOY 8-1, Burn 1
The Chief of Miraj Junior's THANK YOU 6-0 (carried 7-3, J. O'Neale 2
Mr. Mahomed Jamoor's AL BARMAKI 8-12, Munro 3
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Jai Bhawani II 8-12, Britt 4

Not run: Golden Crown 8-2 and Ingel Tara 7-9.

Won by 2-1|2 lengths, neck and 1|2 length.

Time: 2mins. 58-1|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 75 for win; Rs. 27, Rs. 25 and Rs. 21 for places.

Winner trained by S. M. Khemara.

THE LINCOLN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mrs. C. H. Northmore's SHELL OUT 8-11, Munro 1
Mr. Gemini's HAVANA II 9-0, Burn 2
H.H. the Maharaja of Parlakimedi's GOOD BIZ 8-7, Fondhall 3
Mr. T. G. Khatau's Mananna 8-3, Read 4

Not run: Hippy Buchan 8-3.

Won by 3|4 length, 3-1|2 lengths and 3|4 length.

Time: 1min. 13-2|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 44 for win; Rs. 17, Rs. 27 and Rs. 49 for places.

Winner trained by C. H. Northmore.

THE CRITERION.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopal's ZUYDER ZEE 9-7, Munro 1
Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's PLAY ON 9-6, C. Hoyt 2
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's DIAMOND SHOWER 9-6, Obaid 3
Prince Aly Khan's Bay Monk 8-2, Evans 4

Not run: Fearless Prince 7-7.

Won by neck, 1|2 length and 1 length.

Time: 1min. 13-1|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 53 for win; Rs. 20, Rs. 29 and Rs. 17 for places.

Winner trained by C. H. Northmore.

THE BALDOYLE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,250; second Rs. 1,400; third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's CARTOON 8-9, Munro 1
Mr. S. Bagree's HIGH HILL 7-13, Fondhall 2
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's THERMOMETER 8-3, Obaid 3
Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Staff Officer 7-11, Evans 4

First tote paid Rs. 30 for win; Rs. 17, Rs. 68 and Rs. 30 for places.

All ran.

THE AUGUST PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mrs. L. Svamvur's DIAGONAL 9-0, Read 1
Mrs. M. Clarke's GIPSY JACK 8-5, Evans 2
Mr. S. R. Arthanari's CYBO 8-6, Forsyth 3
Mr. Diamond's Argyll 8-7, Munro 4

Not run: Pratap Sinha 8-3 and Leicester Lady 7-13.

First tote paid Rs. 85 for win; Rs. 27, Rs. 17 and Rs. 33 for places.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Monsoon Vigorous In U. P.

POONA, Aug. 22.

The monsoon has been vigorous in the United Provinces and Northwest India and outside Sind. It continues to be weak in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, East Central India, Central Provinces, Punjab, Kashmir, East Rajputana and the Konkan; local in Assam, Bihar, West Central India, Northwest Frontier Province, West Rajputana, Gujarat, Mysore and Malabar. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Baluchistan, Bombay Deccan, Southeast Madras and North Madras coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Dalhousie 7 inches; Mukteswar, Rawalpindi 5; Allahabad, Ahemedabad, 3; Cherrapunji, Dehra Dun, Nowgong, Pendra, Mussoorree, Ajmer, Dharampure, Khandala and Mahableshwar 2 each.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue to be widespread in Kashmir, East and North Punjab, United Provinces, Rajputana Central parts of the country and Chota Nagpur; extend into Bihar, occur locally in Burma, the Konkan, Gujarat, Northwest Frontier.

Heavy rainfall warning:— Moderate to heavy rain will continue locally along and near the Western Himalayas and Central parts of the country during the next twenty-four hours.—A.P.

Menace Of Plague Rats In Tristan Da Cunha

DURBAN, August 22.

The world's loneliest settlement of Tristan Da Cunha may be abandoned owing to plague rats, according to a report brought by the British freighter "Harmala." Despite the efforts of the islanders, rats are increasing and are a menace to potato and other crops.

Hence the inhabitants are sending a party to an inaccessible island, which is not a populated island in the same group. If experimental crops there will succeed, the whole population numbering 150 are expected to follow.—Reuter.

REVOLVER LOSS SENSATION

Arrest Of Chittagong Youths

CHITTAGONG, Aug. 22.

A sensation was caused by the disappearance of two six-chambered loaded revolvers belonging to two D.I.B. Sub-Inspectors from the house of Rajeswar Chakravorty, son of Mr. Jagat Chandra Chakravorty son of Mr. Jagat Chakravorty of Quepara within the jurisdiction of Police station Raozan.

It is alleged the revolvers were removed during the temporary absence of the sub-inspectors who visited Rajeswar's house. Immediately after the loss of revolvers was detected Rajeswar was found to be absent from his house and believed to have absconded. He was, however, apprehended by the special staff while crossing a river.

Acting on the confession alleged to have been made by him, the stollen arms together with another Wembley Automatic pistol, five rounds of ammunitions and a sword were recovered from a ditch adjacent to the house of Syamacharan Sen of Quepara where they were found embedded in mud.

Tejendra Sen and some other youths were arrested in this connection.—United Press.

A BOMBAY DIARY

By--The Observer

Political Week

This can be said to have been a political week 'par excellence'? Almost all the Congress leaders from the various parts of India had gathered in this city during the week for the various meetings, and the attention of the whole country was thus naturally centred on Bombay. There were again the State Ministers who had foregathered at the Taj Mahal Hotel and their deliberations too were not without their interest. The decisions arrived at by the various meetings during this week will thus have a far-reaching effect upon the future course of events.

Bombay gave a warm welcome to the leaders, and the visit of Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan especially created great interest in the city, for it will be remembered that it was as the result of a speech made in Bombay that Frontier Gandhi had to undergo his last incarceration.

Parliamentary Committee

The Congress Parliamentary Committee was the first to begin its deliberations on Tuesday afternoon and the first resolution it passed was appropriately enough, the one protesting against Government interference in the electioneering activities of the Congress. The Bombay Presidency Congress Parliamentary Board also held its sitting that evening and fixed September 30 as the last day for receiving applications from those intending to stand as candidates for the provincial legislature upon the Congress ticket. The final selections will be made by the Board on October 16. By the beginning of November, therefore, we should expect the electioneering campaign in the Bombay Presidency to start in right earnest.

C. R.'s Exit

One of the first tasks that awaited the Working Committee of the Congress when it met on Thursday afternoon was the resignation of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari following the deplorable incidents in Trichinopoly. The members of the Committee did their utmost to persuade Rajaji to withdraw his resignation, but as he was adamant the Committee was obliged to accept it with great regret. It also passed a resolution condemning Dr. Rajan's conduct in unequivocal terms. High hopes were once entertained of an amicable settlement of the whole affair, but now that the attempts have proved abortive, it is as well that the Working Committee has upheld the cause of discipline in no uncertain manner. "All Congressmen are expected to give their willing adherence to Congress discipline and so long as they function members of any organisation elected on the basis of Congress pledge, that pledge holds and must be scrupulously honoured." The Working Committee also considered the draft of the Election Manifesto which is now being considered by the A. I. C. C. which is in session since yesterday.

University Convocation

The annual Convocation of the Bombay University was held with the usual pomp and ceremony on Tuesday evening. The procession of the Chancellor, the Syndics and members of the Senate in their variegated academic gowns is always a picturesque sight, and this year as usual the University premises were crowded with sight-seers and students. Nearly two thousand graduates received their degrees on Tuesday, and one wonders whether to applaud or to deplore the fact. The Convocation address delivered by Sir Robert Bell, the acting Governor of Bombay, though it disappointed those who were expecting some authoritative pronouncement on the various current controversies, was a refreshing departure in some respects. While granting the value of the instructional function of a modern university, Sir Robert asked whether the older view, by which the main function of a university was held to be the culture of the intellect by means of a liberal education was not of more importance to the State and the society. He deprecated 'the dense undergrowth of professional instruction in modern universities,' and stressed the fact that the aim of a university ought to be as much to create good citizens and leaders as good specialists.

Incidentally it ought to be mentioned here that the vote of censure which was sought to be moved against those members of the Senate who had supported the students in their demonstration against the "matriculation massacre," was ruled out of order by the Vice-Chancellor as being an abuse of procedure.

Gorky Day

More than a dozen different organisations in the city had associated to celebrate the Maxim Gorky Day on last Sunday. A largely attended public meeting was held at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall under the presidency of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, where a number of speakers paid eloquent tributes to the memory of Maxim Gorky, who was hailed as 'the embodiment of mass forces and the prophet of realism.' There were also some other minor meetings and demonstrations held in other parts of the city that day.

Mr. V. V. Ananthakrishnan, B.Sc. (Hon.), son of Mr. V. A. Venkataraman, Staff Officer, Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, sailed on Saturday by s. s. "Naldera" for higher studies at the London University.

UNION JACK ON TRI-COLOUR!

M.L.A.'s Idea Of India's National Flag

LAHORE, Aug 22.

Sardar Mangal Singh, M. L. A., informs the "United Press" that he has given notice of the following resolution for the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he be pleased to issue a proclamation that from the 1st of April 1937, the tricolour Congress Flag with the Union Jack inscribed on one corner, shall be the official National Flag of India."—United Press.

CROPS IN SUBURBS WITHERING

No Improvement In Weather Despite Sporadic Showers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two days ago the weather prophet inspired hopes by an encouraging statement that Bombay city and the suburbs will have good showers of rain after two days. Those who expected to use their rain-coats to save themselves from drenching were doomed to disappointment as the weather is not a whit better than what one feels in the hot days.

Indeed, a few showers fell in the city overnight as well as this morning, but nonetheless there is no improvement in the weather. For want of rain crops in the suburbs are withering, while seasonal fruits that used to be, in abundance are scarce in the market.

This afternoon there was a message from Ahmedabad in the Stock Exchange that four inches of rain were recorded in that city and instantly there was a boom in the share prices.

Bombay city, however, has nothing to congratulate itself as a few showers of the past two days have not improved matters. On the other hand for want of heavy showers which Bombayites are used to have during this month cold, fever, dysentery and influenza are raging and a number of citizens are suffering.

During the last 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. to-day Colaba Observatory recorded 1.01 at Colaba. Total 48.83, 1.02 at Fort 56.75. 37 at J. J. Hospital 49.72 63 at Matunga 49.88. The maximum temperature was 85, minimum 75.

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USED TWICE A DAY
WILL LAST FOR
OVER A MONTH.

This Modern Tooth-Paste made of selected harmless materials will efficiently cleanse your teeth, harden your gums and generally maintain your oral hygiene; yet this double-sized tube—Full 3 ozs.—costs you no more than tubes of half this size. USE this Excellent Paste and DON'T FORGET the value IT BRINGS to you.

THE NOVA COMPANY,
BOMBAY 21.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 7 POINTS DOWN

Silver Firm But Wheat Quiet

BOMBAY, Aug. 22.

On Saturday crossrates moved within a narrow range.
NEW YORK COTTON EASY.

New York cotton ruled easy on week-end liquidation and foreign selling. The weakness of the Stock Market had a depressing effect.
SILVER FIRM.

London gold was easy but silver was firm.
WHEAT QUIET.

Wheat was quiet. Jute was steady.
STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED.

The London Stock Exchange was closed.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, Aug. 22.

Previous closing	11.53
To-day's opening	11.50
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	11.46
Difference	—.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

Previous closing	6.26
To-day's opening	6.18
Difference	—.08
To-day's closing	6.22
Difference	—.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

April/May	Rs. 208-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 22.

Cotton developed somewhat easier tendency on weekend liquidation and foreign selling together with some liquidation influenced by some local relief while weakness of the stock market had a depressing effect with the result that prices showed a declining tendency.

Trading in October began at 11.50 i.e. 3 points lower than previous closing prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and foreign selling coupled with liquidation while further selling caused another decline with October finally closing at 11.46 with a decline of 7 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 22.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October	(11.66/11.66) 11.50/11.49
December	(11.72/11.71) 11.54/11.53
January	(11.76/11.76) 11.56/11.55

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American October	(6.27) 6.22
American December	(6.26) 6.16
Egyptian October	(10.14) 9.96
Egyptian November	(9.94) 9.76

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 22.

Broach cotton for April/May delivery moved between Rs. 8-4 and Rs. 9-0 at night. The rate at 9-45 p.m. was Rs. 208-8 with New York closing futures 7 points down.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 22.
11-30 p.m.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver ready	48	0	6
Silver 1st settlement	48	1	6
Silver 2nd settlement	48	3	0
Gold ready	34	3	3
Gold 1st settlement	34	3	6
Gold 2nd settlement	34	3	6
Sovereigns	21	14	0

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug. 22.

Previous closing	5.03 7/32
To-day's opening	5.03 7/32
To-day's rate (at the time of New York cotton closing)	5.03 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug. 22.

Previous closing	5.03 3/16
To-day's opening	5.03 3/16
To-day's closing	5.03 3/16
Difference	Nil.

FRANC RATE

London, Aug. 22.

Previous closing	76.44
To-day's opening	76.43
To-day's closing	76.41
Difference	—.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 22.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.03 3/16 with a very steady tendency.

Franc opened at 76.43 and then improved to 76.41 on fair support.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Aug. 22.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—
"India small buyer. Market steady"

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 22.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 3/16d.	19 5/16d.
Forward	19 3/16d.	19 5/16d.

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 22.

Gold per fine ounce (£6-18-3 1/2) £6-18-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug. 22.

2 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Aug. 22.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.76 5/8)	5.77
New York on Bombay (38.00)	38.01
Berlin on Bombay (0.94 1/2)	0.94 1/2
London on Milan (63.87)	63.87
London on Shanghai (1-2 13/32)	1-2 3/8
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32)	1-2 1/32

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 22.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.13 1/4. There was nothing important doing with traders holding aloof awaiting further developments at home and abroad.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 89 7/2 and December 87 5/8. The market was fairly active on scattered buying but business on the whole was restricted.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug. 21.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99 5/8 as against previous close at the same rate.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 21.
3-30 p.m.

Industrials generally and Kaffirs after being firm on renewed buying were quieter. Foreign bonds were rather firmer. Otherwise markets were dull and easier.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/8) £85
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108 3/8) £108 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 3/4) £109 3/4
5 per cent Indian Loan (£118 1/2) £118 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 7/8) £106 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£116 1/2) £114 7/8 ex div.

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (19-3) 19-6
Mark and Spencer Ord (£4 5/8) £4 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 7 3/8) dol 7 3/8
Musical Industries (22-0) 22-9
Princhin Johnson (48-7 1/2) 49-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (39-9) 39-9
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (143-9) 144-3
Realisation 1930 (£93 1/2) £93 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (36-0) 36-0
Unilever Ordinary (35-6) 35-6
Ford Motors (32-9) 32-9
Cables and Wireless (£6 1/4) £6 1/4
British American Tobacco (123-9) 123-9
Carreas A (£9 1/2) £9 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary 168 3/4) 168 3/4
P and O S N Company Defd (26-3) 26-3
Distillers (105-7 1/2) 105-7 1/2
Bredford Dyers (7-4 1/2) 7-4 1/2
British Celanese (10-6) 10-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (54-6) 54-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (50-3) 51-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-10 1/2) 7-10 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (33-0) 33-0
Inter Nickels (£52 7/8) £52 3/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (9-1 1/2) 9-1 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug. 22.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows

Tin (£183 1/4 buyers £183 1/2 sellers. Steady) closed.
Lead (£16 3/4 buyers £16 13/16 sellers. Steady) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£42 to £42 3/4) closed.
Glasgow Iron (£78) closed.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9 1/2) 1-9 1/2

JUTE

New Crop Aug-Sept. (17 7/16 sellers) 17 1/2 value.
Dunlop August (20 1/4) 20 1/4 sellers.
Lightning August (19 1/4) 19 1/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (7 9/16 sellers) closed
Forward (7 5/8 buyers) closed.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay Aug/Sept. (£13 1/8 sellers) £13 1/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta August (£13 7/8 sellers) £13 7/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata August/September (£12 sellers) £12 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal September (£16 1/16 sellers) £16 sellers.

KARACHI MARKET REPORT.

KARACHI, Aug. 22.

To-day's closing quotations.

Cotton Sind January 18/1/8. Punjab January 16/12 and F. American January 22/12/9. The tone was steady.

Wheat September 27/9/3 and October 28/2. The tone was steady but quiet.

Toria September 42/1/6 and November 43/0/9.

Gram September 19/14/6 and October 20/9.

Cotton seeds January 17/4/6 and September 17/4/3.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Resumption Of Gold Buying By Bank Of England

LONDON, Aug. 22.

In the money market the outstanding event was the resumption of gold buying by the Bank of England which it is generally thought is due to authorities taking long view rather than any expectation of immediate developments especially as usual seasonal contraction of note circulation is proceeding normally.

American cotton after weakening in sympathy with New York partially recovered but in Egyptians Sakellaridis near positions met renewed liquidation otherwise commodities were quiet.

Wall Street opened steady.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug. 21.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£102) £102
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£99 3/4) £99 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£118 1/2) £118 1/4
4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£115) £115
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954/59 (£108) £108

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£108 3/4) £110 7/8

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-6) 18-6
Donaro Tea (42-6) 42-6
Empire of India Ceylon (26-10 1/2) 27-6

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-6) 27-6
Gula Kelampong (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-0) 31-0

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£10) £10

MINING SHARES

Nandy (60-0) 58-9.
Burma Corporation (11-3) 11-3
Rio Tintos (£13 1/4) £13 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (66-9) 66-9
Rand Imam (£9 1/8) £9 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/8) £15 1/8
Gedule New (£10 3/8) £10 3/8
New Modders (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Union Corporation (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (39-3) 39-3
Anglo Iranian (88-1 1/2) 88-1 1/2
Burma Oil (96-3) 95-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (26-0) 26-0
Shell Transport (£105 1/2) £105
Royal Dutch (£38 1/8) £38 1/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£50 1/2) £50 1/2
L and S Ordinary (£27 1/2) £27 1/2
L N E R Defd (£6 3/4) £6 3/4
Southern Dutch (£22 1/2) £22 1/2
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 1/8) £134 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 22.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat September	5	1	0
Wheat May	5	0	3
Linseed September	8	2	6
Linseed May 1937	7	9	3

The tone was quiet.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 22.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 66) dol 64 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 37 7/8) dol 36 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 66 3/4) dol 65 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 133 1/2) dol 133 1/2

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1937 delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Aug. 22.

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 9 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 9 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 9 3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 9 6

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 22

Following a decline of 11 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 208/4 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 208 on scattered selling. Beneficial rains are reported from all districts and the drought seems broken. Later on there was scattered covering which improved prices to Rs. 208/4. Prices in the local market are attractive but in view of weak position of American cotton, it will not be advisable to buy.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 8 points and prices in the local market fluctuated within a narrow range with restricted turnover. The market closed steady at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	.....	221	8 0
Broach A/M.	.....	209	4 0
Oomra D/J.	.....	190	0 0
Bengal D/J.	.....	156	4 0

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug 22

Yesterday London gold prices improved one penny to 86-13-3 1/2. London-Paris Exchange was 3 points up at 76.44, while Dollar-Sterling cross rate was quoted 5.03 7/32. London silver prices improved 1/16d to 19 3/16d and it was said in the local market that the U. S. Treasury was buying silver in London market. Montreal August position advanced 50 points at 44.65 while other months were irregular.

The local market shows increased activity. It is said that Ahmedabad operator was a moderate seller and there was considerable selling by local operators against option sales. Prices declined to Rs. 47 when shorts were covering freely and last night prices rose to Rs. 48/4. To-day the market opened at Rs. 48/5 and advanced to Rs. 48/7 but later prices declined to Rs. 48/5. The gold market was quiet. It appears that silver prices will improve but gold will keep low.

	Rs.	a.	p.
GOLD—			
Ready	34	3	0
1st Bhadarva	34	3	3
2nd Bhadarva	34	3	6
SILVER—			
Ready	48	4	6
1st Bhadarva	48	5	0
2nd Bhadarva	48	6	6

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Aug 21

August	44.65+50
September	44.25+05
December	44.45+30

N. Y. Silver

New York, Aug 21

Spot silver prices remained unchanged at 41 3/4 cents.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 21

Spot	19 3/16
Forward	19 3/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 21

Gold Bars Fine per oz 86-18-3 1/2

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug 22

London market—

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£38 6 0
Standard copper 3 months ...	£38 5 0
Electrolytic copper	£42 15 0
New York market—	
Blue Eagle	10 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 32 12 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 40 8 0

Tone: Firm.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 144; January 126 May 119 at Cross Rate 5.03 7/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 208 Liverpool May 6.13 Rs. 59 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 208 New York May 11.66 Rs. 49 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.03 7/32

Argentine Linseed

Buenos Aires, Aug. 21.

September	15.34+10
October	15.33+13
November	15.44+15

SCATTERED BUYING IN COTTON MILL SHARES

Tata Iron And Steel Shares Steady

BOMBAY, Aug. 22.

On Monday the local Share Bazar is expected to open late as there is a general meeting of the members of the Stock Exchange to consider the question of old building. It is becoming more or less a fashion now a days to observe holidays in Share Bazar and it is perhaps the first organised Stock Exchange in the world which observes the highest number of holidays and half holidays.

Out of 365 days in a year, excluding Sundays, Bank holidays and other sectional holidays, the Share Bazar remains open for about 500 hours. The large volume of business that is done in the local Share Bazar naturally needs regular sessions. The Directors are fixing holidays and at times new additions are made on special requests but there must always be fixed principles to accommodate new requests. Thus it will be better if there are fixed principles instead of fluctuating ones like share prices.

The market was steady to-day with a moderate turnover and under scattered buying prices ruled steady. Reports of rain in drought sections of Gujarat influenced scattered covering in cotton mill shares. Tata Steel shares also improved few points under improved buying influenced by unfavourable developments in European political situation Steel shares are steadily going up for the last five working days but the extent of rise indicates that there is utter absence of any eager buying. General business in forward market has decreased considerably and the market is becoming technically weak owing to over-bought state.

TEXTILE MILLS

BOMBAY, August 22.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	291	14
500 Bombay Cotton	10	0
250 Bombay Dyeing (Rs 25)	669	0
250 Bradbury	100	0
100 Century (nil)	138	2
100 Central India (Rs. 4)	231	4
100 Colaba (nil)	123	12
100 Coorla	90	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	287	8
I. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	2 6
100 Finlay (nil)	112	8
100 Gokak (Rs. 5)	203	2
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1,720	0
100 Indore (nil)	43	12
100 Khatau	66	4
100 Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	216	4
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	570	0
100 Madhavji	6	8
250 Madras United	25	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	700	0
250 Model	40	0
50 Mysore	85	10
200 New Great (Rs. 2)	126	4
100 Oosmanshahi	54	0
100 Phoenix (Rs. 10)	262	8
25 Sassoon Silk (nil)	36	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 60)	1 840	0
50 Simplex (Rs. 2)	65	0
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	169	6
100 Swan (nil)	80	0
25 Tata (nil)	9	0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 60)	1205	0
1000 Western	80	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	111	4
25-50 Central (As 12)	33	12
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1565	0
125-500 I. County (Rs. 7-8)	391	4
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	132	8
100 Reserve Bank (2-3-5)	135	4
5 Union (As 4)	5-8-6	
CEMENTS		
10 Bundi (Rs. 1-6)	37	4
70 Gwalior (Rs. 5)	131	14
160 Indian (Rs. 24)	516	4
40 Katni def. (101-15)	2 30)	0
100 Katni ord. (Rs. 6)	38)	0
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	283	12
100 Punjab (As. 12)	26	4
100 Shahabad (Rs. 13-8)	497	8
70 United (Rs. 2-8)	148	8
INSURANCE		
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13	12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug 22

Century (135) 138

Bombay Dyeing (662/8) 667 666 670 667 668 669

Kohinoor (214/6) 216

Central India (226/14) 230 231 230 231/4

New Great (125) 127

Simplex (63/12) 63 65

Swadeshi (167/8) 168 169/6

Bundi (37/4) 37/6 37/7 37/6 37/4

I Cement (513/12) 515 516 515 516/4

Punjab (26/6) 26/4

Shahabad (496/14) 496 497

Andhra (1681/4) 1680 1670 1676/4

Tata Hydro (189/1) 189 191 190/15 190/10

Tata Power (1645/8) 1636 1637 1631 1632 1636/4

Tram Ord (161/4) 161/9

T Steel Defd (736/4) 740 743 741 745 740 742 743/12

T Steel Ord (186/4) 186/12 187/8 186/12 187

Tata Steel 2nd pref (166/4) 166/8 167 166/8

Bellapur (205/10) 206 207 206

B Steam (295) 295 296/4

B Burma (505) 506 510 508 513 509 512 510

15-75 New India 1-4)	45	12
200 Oriental (125)	5,300	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	6
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	183	2
1000 Andhra Valley (30)	1,676	4
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	14
50 Bombay Tram (2-8)	161	9
100 Bombay Suburban	215	0
10 Broach	13	4
100 Karachi (4)	241	4
100 Poona (Rs. 4)	247	0
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	195	0
100 Tata Hydro (Rs. 3)	190	10
1000 Tata Power (Rs. 25)	1,636	4
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij X.D.	9.5	0
100 C. Province	99	8
100 Dhond Baramati	106	0
100 Gujarat	99	0
100 Mandra Bhon	103	8
100 Pachora Jamner	99	0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	101	0
500 Tapty Valley	772	8
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur (As. 8)	38	8
30 Tata Steel def. (Rs. 7-8)	743	12
75 Tata Steel ord. (Rs. 6)	187	0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock (Rs. 5)	235	0
50 Belapur Sugar (10-12)	206	14
250 Bombay Steam (Rs. 15)	296	4
125 Bombay Burma (10)	510	10
50 B Burma Con. (4)	171	4
8sh. B B. Petrol	5-8-9	
50 B. Telephone (2-8)	115	3
100 I Bleaching (nil)	117	8
100 I. Radio defd. (12)	540	0
100 I. Radio ord. (15)	531	4
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 2)	583	12
15 Scindia (As 6)	20	0
30 Premier Const. (Re. 1-1)	84	0
25 Tata Oil	16	12
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,535	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	315	0
7 p.c Bombay Trams	83	0
5 p.c. Central India	533	12
7 p.c. Katni 1st	137	8
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	146	4
7½ p.c Punjab Cement	13	8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	163	2
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1 615	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	196	14
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	166	8
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	9	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	675	0

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

Liverpool Wheat

Bombay, Aug 22

A Liverpool cable states:—

Easiness due Canadian hedge selling and European harvesting. These conditions may continue temporarily but expect higher eventually.

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 20th August	981
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	3,159,869
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,485,898
Increase	673,971

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug 22

3 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan 100/15

3 per cent 1951/54 108/12

3 per cent 1941 104/4

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 99/7

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/12

4 per cent 1943 111/3

4 per cent 1960/70 114/15

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/6

5 per cent 1939/44 108/9

5 per cent 1940/43 111/3

5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/8

TAX FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 120/13

4 per cent 1954/63 Mysore 112

5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124

5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1947 111/4

4 per cent M Deb 1974 110/8

5 per cent M Deb 1959 119/4

6 per cent M Deb 1954 131

4 per cent B P T 1965 120/4

5 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 103/8

Note:—On rumours of war 3 1/2 per cent Government paper declined to Rs. 99/2 at one time to-day. Opening was steady at Rs. 99/7/6 and the closing tone was steady at Rs. 99/5.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug 21

3 per cent	87 1/8
3 1/2 per cent	99 5/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	107 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	118 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	115
3 per cent 1949/52	101 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols ...	85
3 1/2 per cent Conversion ...	108 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 7/8

Shanghai Exchange

Shanghai, Aug 22

T T on London	
Previous closing	1-2 3 8
To-day's opening	1-2 3/8

Tone: Quiet.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Aug 22

August	(208.90)	208.70—20
October	(205.00)	203.90—110
November	(203.80)	201.80—200
December	(202.80)	203.90—190
February	(201.60)	200.00—160

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug 21

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amer Power and Light Com	12
Amer Power and Light $ per cent. P A	64
Columbia Gas	20
Int Tel and Tel	12
American Tel and Tel	170
Western Union Telg	84 1/4
Radio Corporation	10
New York Central	39
United States Steel	64 5/4
Amr Tobacco B	100
Thompson Products	25
Anaconda Copper Mining	36 1/2
Ford Motors of Canada A	20
General Motor	64
St Oil of N J	61
Socony	13 1/2
Chase Bank	48 1/2
National City Bank	41 1/2
Int Nickel of Canada	51 1/4
Youngtown Sheet	76

Market very weak owing to European War situation. Carloadings for the week up dol 120000 units.

Total business: 1 1-2 million.

SHRI CHITRA EXHIBITION

In connection with the Birthday celebrations of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, the Shri Chitra Exhibition will be held in November at Trivandrum.

MYSORE DASARA EXHIBITION

The Mysore Dasara Exhibition will be held in Mysore from 16th October to 31st October, 1936.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug 21

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb

Sellers 7 5/8

MOVE TO SPEED UP FEDERATION

Viceroy's Letter To Rulers

Special Representatives To Solve Difficulties Of States

SIMLA: August 22.

In pursuance of his recent pronouncement that, the interval between the initiation of Provincial Autonomy and the advent of the Federal Scheme cannot, in the nature of things, be a long one, the Viceroy has taken certain important decisions to push on with his scheme.

SPECIAL MESSENGERS.

His Excellency has sent a personal letter giving details of his procedure to all Rulers with a salute of Nine Guns and above, who exercise ruling powers in their States, and he has further decided, so as to facilitate the task of Rulers in reaching a decision, to send special representatives of his own to the various Rulers concerned on special mission, bearing instruction framed by him personally.

For this purpose, His Excellency has selected Sir Courtenay Latimer, at present A.G.G., Western India States; Mr. A.C. Lothian, Additional Secretary, Political Department, Government of India and Mr. F.V. Wylie, until recently Joint Secretary, Political Department and now Resident at Jaipur.

PLAN OF WORK.

Each of these representatives will visit a group of States and will discuss all points of difficulty and uncertainty with the Rulers concerned and their Ministers.

These officers will work together in the Political Department, in October, and will start their tour towards the end of that month, and, it is probable that all the three representatives will, in the first place, proceed together to Baroda and to Rajkot, for preliminary discussion, before they proceed to take up the responsibilities with which they have been individually charged.

HINT TO RULERS.

In his letter to the Princes, the Viceroy is understood also to have asked that he should, if possible, be placed in possession of the views the Rulers, by the time the tour of his special representatives concludes, at the beginning of the next year.

In the course of his speech at Benares on 31st July, the Viceroy remarked: "The scheme cannot, in the nature of things, be a long one." He made it clear that he fully appreciated the importance to the Princes of the decision to be reached by them as to their attitude to the Federal Scheme and he added that he felt no doubt that it should be possible with but little difficulty to dispel any misunderstandings or misapprehensions which might exist among the Princes, and that, he had under his consideration steps particularly designed to facilitate the achievement of this result.

DETAILS OF PROCEDURE.

Details are now available of the procedure which the Viceroy proposes to adopt. It is understood that His Excellency has sent a personal letter giving details of this procedure to all Rulers with a salute of nine guns and above, who exercise ruling powers in their States.

It will be remembered that the Instrument of Accession consists of the Instrument itself, the draft of which has now been communicated to the Princes and published in the Press, and schedules to the Instrument. The first of these schedules specifies the matters which a Ruler accepts as matters with respect to which the Federal Legislature may make laws for his State and the reservation, if any, to which his accession to the Federation is to be subjected.

FOR SOLVING DIFFICULTIES.

The Viceroy in his communication to the Princes is understood to have expressed the view that few, if any, points remain to be raised in connection with the draft Instrument itself but that he recognizes that a question of complexity and of particular interest to individual Rulers and States may arise in connection with the schedules. He has emphasized the very natural sense of obligation felt by Rulers to their dynasties and their States in reaching the decision and he has further indicated that his own experience of the subject-matter and of the discussions which culminated in the Act of 1935 leave him in no doubt as to the difficulties which certain points may present to any one who has not been closely associated with the drafting and preparation of the Act and as to the essential importance of the informed appreciation of the value and precise intentions of the relevant provisions of the Act.

The procedure which the Viceroy has in these circumstances decided to adopt, so as to facilitate the task of the Rulers in reaching decision, is to send special representatives of his own to various Rulers concerned on special mission bearing instruction framed by him personally.

HOW THEY WILL WORK

For this purpose he has selected Sir Courtenay Latimer, at present A. G. G., Western India, Mr. A. C. Lothian, Additional Secretary, Government of India, Political Department, and Mr. F. V. Wylie, until recently Joint Secretary, Political Department, and Resident at Jaipur. Each of these representatives will visit group of states and will discuss all points of difficulty or uncertainty with the Rulers concerned and their Ministers.

Sir Courtenay Latimar, who will retain his appointment as A. G. G. Western India, but will be given the assistance of a deputy to relieve him, so far as possible, of the ordinary work of his post will visit a group consisting of States in Western India Agency, Baroda, Deccan and Gujarat Agencies, like Mr. Lothian he will be able to discuss matters Mr Lothian will visit Hyderabad Travancore, Cochin Mysore Central India and Eastern States Agencies. Mr. Wylie will visit Rajputana Agency, Punjab States Agency and Kashmir.

OTHER HELPERS

Officers of the Reforms Office and the Central Board of Revenue, who have familiarized themselves with the problems involved, will be appointed to assist the special representatives and will be at their disposal with regard to any points falling within the purview of either of those two departments, which may be raised during the course of discussions with the States

The Viceroy is anxious also that special experience of the A. G. G. and of the local Political Officers should be at the disposal of his special representative and of the States and that they should, therefore be present at all discussions between the representatives and the Darbar.

The officers selected as special representatives, will, during the coming weeks, devote particular attention to various matters in issue, with which they are, of course, already familiar and they will work together in Political Department during October.

They will start their tour towards the end of October and it is probable that all the three representatives will, in the first, place, proceed together to Baroda and Rajkot for preliminary discussion, before they proceed to take up responsibilities with which they are individually charged.

LESSENING INTERVAL.

The Viceroy in his letter to the Princes has, it is understood, again repeated that he is satisfied that the interval between Provincial Autonomy and the bringing into being of Federation must, in the nature of things, be a very short one, and he has made it clear that he is anxious to be placed in possession, with as little delay as possible, of the attitude of the States towards the Federation. With a view to shortening the period of discussion, he has asked Agents to the Governor General and other Political Officers to give all possible assistance to the Rulers of the States, to clear the ground in advance of the arrival of his special representatives, with a view to isolation of the points of difficulty or doubt and of matters in respect of which the Rulers may, in the light of information available to them at this stage, feel it necessary to attach reservations to their Accession to Federation.

VICEROY'S HOPES.

He is understood also to have asked that he should, if possible, be placed in possession of the views of Rulers by the time the tour of his special representatives concludes at the beginning of next year. The general effect of the Viceroy's action is, as will be seen, to emphasize the shortness of the interval between Provincial Autonomy and Federation and his anxiety to leave nothing undone to assist the Princes to reach as early a decision as possible, as to their attitude towards the all important question of Federation.—A. P.

TO-DAY'S LABOUR PROCESSION

Police Commissioner Orders Change In Route

As we go to Press, we learn that the Police Commissioner has issued an order changing the route of to-day's Anti-Retrenchment Procession. According to his order the route from Jacob Circle will be via Lamington Road to Frere Bridge, Harvey Road and Chowpatty.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S TOUR IN U. P.

Elaborate Arrangements Made By Provincial Congress Committee

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 22.

The U. P. Provincial Congress Secretary, Pandit Keshav Dev Malaviya in a press communique says that elaborate preparations are being made in connection with the first round of Pandit Jawaharlal's tour in this province which begins on September 6. from Aligarh ending in Saharanpur.

The provisional dates fixed are —6th September—Aligarh; 7th September—Bulandshahar including Khurja; 8th and 9th September—Meerut; 10th—Muzaffarnagar 11 and 12th—Saharanpur; 13th —Etawah; and 14th—Allahabad.

Arrangements are being made to instal loud-speakers in meetings held in the interests of the districts. The Provincial office at Lucknow has received reports regarding the arrangements made by local Congressmen for these meetings and receptions to be accorded to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Pandit Nehru will visit Cawnpore on August 30th to address a public meeting organised by the City Congress Committee. Panditjee will be accompanied by Pandit Venketesh Narain Tewari who has been appointed to conduct and supervise the election affair in Allahabad division.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, sister of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, will visit Farukabad, Mainpuri, Etawah and Agra on 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th September to address public meetings in those places.—United Press.

MALAVIYA'S WIRE TO JAWAHAR

BENARES, Aug. 22.

Due to overexertion, Pandit Malaviya suffered from fever yesterday and to-day. Due to this he was unable to proceed to Bombay to attend the All-India Congress Committee meeting. He wired to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru yesterday:

"Regret inability to attend tomorrow's meeting. It is desirable that the manifesto should make clear, for reasons stated by you in the letter to the Bengal Congress Committee Secretary, that Congressmen will oppose the communal decision when occasion arises in the legislature or outside."

Pandit Malaviya wired to Mr. M. S. Aney on the 20th August:

"Regret health does not permit going to Bombay. Do all you can to persuade the All-India Congress Committee to accept our proposals and not put off the decision."—A. P.

C. P. GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO GONDIA

(From A Correspondent.)

GONDIA, Aug. 19.

It is, by now, known all over that our Municipal Committee, one Sunday, defeated the proposal of an address to His Excellency the Governor. The public has now to learn that the very next Sunday, the Committee unanimously (?) voted for an address with one member in opposition. It is further learnt that nine members of the committee have also been deputed to represent it on the occasion of the presentation of the address, but curiously enough, the name of the President, Mr. Ramnath Bhaduporia is missing in the list. Not only this but he was not even present in the Committee meeting. How all this came about would no doubt be a very interesting episode.

SUNDAY EDITION

OF

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JUSTICE

By "VIATOR"

The morning has nothing spiced about it, no identity, no message with which to staille, stupify, make a deep dent on the oppressingly, interminably, invariable grey surface of consciousness.

A whole procession of mornings speeding along like the motor cars one watches from the porch of the court-room. Like the procession of the limping bullocks that allow themselves to be run up and down while the stern magisterial eye is fixed in unrelenting frown—the bullocks that tread and tragic earth, their fibrous neck-sores all agape, and shrieking, mixing in the symphony of Klaxons, screech of tramcar wheels, muffled thud of hack-victorias, spurt of the motion of rubber tyres, their tails bruised in the terribly mute agony ..... The human bullocks. The animated human automata. The noise, motion, silence.

The court-room is flooded. The magistrate has not yet made his appearance yet, although it is nine. The Malwani policemen take up their position in a bunch, gossip, joke: They seem to take some kind of non-professional interest in those poor animals they had marched there that morning. Having a bit of fun to kill the tedium of minutes that tick even a policeman's soul into statesness. The strange, the horrifying vacuity of these limbs of time. The beggars sit in a row near the dock. Three of them are blind or half-blind, some maimed; two old women who have no age, a young woman with a baby at the breast—no, not Waghris, but members of some fraternity that is distinguished by their unregistered trade union badge of dirty rags and strictly professional objectness.

The dignitaries of law take up their positions. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals represented in this august gathering by a uniformed agent heaves a sigh of satisfaction: the magistrates have dispensed justice and sentenced the human masters of dumb, maltreated creation. The syphonic spurt of foul-mouthedness is choked on the crude proletarian lips that distand in morose obscurity. The animals gaze in bovine content.

Unter den Linden, Berlin's most prominent street, puts on gala appearance during the Olympic Games.

The morning is opaque and sad and the red painted wall of the textile mill is reminiscent of the slaughter house of Bandra. The chimney broods like a ritualistic lamp-post enternally spitting out streaks of soft solid masses of smoke against the lovely young trees by the roadside that burn, burn in soft splendour when the sun beats on the smooth asphalt of the Marine Drive, against the melting outline of pale cheeks tanned in city pallour, against the bowed brooding forms of nameless men and women that populate this city of the dead, breathe in poison in homoeopathic doses and fill space with the chatter of their souls, against the dark, struggling slums and the brand new flats-to-let tall buildings of a make-believe modernist architecture, against dilapidated tramcars full of mute forms, against brick-red buses plunging and springing with the play of jurring wheel-brakes, against the sadness and the agony, the tapering massive chimney rises sheer towards unsupported heavens and spits smoke at the slumbering heavy cirra....

The beggars stand up in a row and wait. The police sargeant charges them "They're a nuisance, your worship. Obstructing the pavement, your worship."

"Were they noisy?"

"No your worship. But received complaints from the residents of the locality.."

"But what do you mean? What are they to do? But why don't these good people feed them? ? One day's simple imprisonment."

Beggars, hawkers, all sorts of miscreants, petty offenders against the rules of sanitation, rules of traffic, rules of god-knows-what.

"Did you sell readymade shirts on the pavement?"

Yes, he did. Why? The accused gapes at the magistrate with hands joined in the humble Hindu obeisance. The interpreter repeats the question. Why did you sell readymade shirts?

"Have you no shop to sell them in?"

The hawker gapes. Have you no shop? No shop? No, he has no shop. He sells readymade shirts in the street, near the mill-compound. Yes, he sells them to mill workers.

"He has no shop, your worship."

"Alright, fined one rupee."

Follows 'the man who sold dhoters in the street. He had had no shop too.

"But don't you know you must'nt sell dhoters in the street?"

"I am a poor man, saheb, I sell dhoters. I have no shop."

"Fined two rupees."

The bowing 'budhas' make their exit. The court room stinks accentuating the grey sadness of the morning.

"————" shouts the Malwani policeman stationed near the dock.

An old Kamati woman approaches on her old tired legs. An excise offence. Brought a package of tobacco from Kurla.

"Did you bring the tobacco?"

Burnt into cinders of ages, her old face framed in tragic dirty wisps of grey, wearing rags that evoked slums with sunless gutters, the offender stood there with her wrinkled hands joined together and trembling with slight, electric tremors.

Her eyes where did one see them? In what earth's corner did one encounter that look? In what jungle, ghats, poverty-stricken hovels of villages? Half animal, those eyes glistened in the darkness, the stunning darkness, of the Court room. They reflected horror, the unspeakable horror of the hunted animal, the secretive, the fascinating wounded, eloquent horror that became a single agony.

A youngish man supported her and stood by her side.

"What did she do with the tobacco? Sold it? Yes? In piceworths?"

The whisper hardly audible in the silence of that oppressively sad morning and the nod pleaded guilty .. Yes guilty. Guilty, your worship. GUILTY, GUILTY

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Humorists At Large

"Henry thinks of some bonzer excuses to get away to Lodge Meetings, doesn't he?"
"Yes! He's a past master."

Wireless Announcer: "Mrs. Beefar's cooking talk this morning will be TRIPE!"

"Is it a boy, Mrs. Higgins?"
"The one in the centre is."

Pedestrian: "You have been very lucky—fortunately my shoes are three sizes too large."

Dentist: "Even we dentists like to sit at our work sometimes."

Champion Heavy Weight Boxer (to prospective father-in-law): "I don't expect any difficulty in obtaining your consent."

TO THE
ASTHMATIC
Even If the Doctor Tells You
You Can Judge It for Yourself

Do you suffer from that agonising torture of Constrained Breathing? It is not mere shortness of breath: you can take the air in but can't breathe it out. And these dreadful attacks—they come at any awkward time, frequently at night, especially in the early morning hours, and for hours and days you are confined to bed passing sleepless nights, chocked up, wheezing and gasping for breath. The agony may subside for some days to grip you again with maddening torture. You are declared an ASTHMATIC.

It is no use trying those Patent Medicines, you are often tempted to by the high-sounding promise of immediate relief they give. You might have realised that those Injections, Fumes, Inhalents and such measures yield but a temporary relief and never cure but positively lead you to a fresher attack with worsened complaints.

You have to resort to a Rational Remedy always and thanks to the advances made in the medical science, which are proving of incalculable benefit to the ASTHMATIC. They hold hopes of Permanent Relief and Cure and when your Doctor or any of your friend advises you to give DR. PUROHIT SWASHARI a trial he does it with conviction. And even you can judge it for yourself when you know that Dr. Purohit SWASHARI is an ingenious combination of specific drugs known to science having a definite curative effect on Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis, Cold, Cough and most other Chest and Lung troubles; removes dryness of throat, increases secretion, liquifies and easily expels it; a sound appetiser, that removes constipation—often the chief distressing symptom in Asthmatics—and gradually tones and builds up health. As a rational remedy it works no magic but steadily, and positively effects a complete cure.

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THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

NEW GERMAN PATENT LAW

Increased Protection For The Inventor

The new German Patent Law which comes into force on the 1st October 1936 provides for help for impecunious inventors. For instance, the period of three years hitherto allowed for the full payment of patent fees has been extended to seven years, and poor inventors may be assisted by State funds should their application lead to the granting of patent rights. The loss in Government revenue thus occasioned will be compensated by the slight increase in charges for the eleventh to the seventeenth years of the period of patent, the assumption of the authorities being that in these later years the patentee is better able to bear somewhat higher fees, his invention having by that time brought in a certain amount of income.

INTERNATIONAL AVIATION EXHIBITION

The opening of the new airport Rhine-Main in Franffort has made Frankfort-on-Main the air traffic centre of the world. In 1909 Frankfort first began to play a part in aviation questions by holding the International Aviation Exhibition there, and in the course of the inauguration of the new aerodrome the Chief Burgomaster announced that the exhibition was to be held at Frankfort again in 1939. The development of the muscle driven aeroplane was also closely connected with this town, and an institute has been founded for research in this direction by the Polytechnic Society.

Radiation That Kills All Germs

Contaminated Air Can No Longer Be Ignored, Says Chicago Surgeon

A barrage of radiation which apparently destroys germs floating in the air of hospital operating rooms has been described by Dr. Deryl Hart, surgeon in Chicago, Duke Hospital, Durham, N.C.

"Operating room infections, which were fairly common before these tubes were installed" Dr. Hart reported in the June issue of the "Modern Hospital", "practically disappeared".

"Improvement in the entire convalescence was good. There was less post-operative pain; the general condition of the patients returned more rapidly to the pre-operative level, and the hospital stay was shortened.

"Contaminated air cannot longer be ignored in the operating room. If it is, primary healing cannot be expected to obtain in all surgical wounds".

Previously, Dr. Hart declared, even under the best conditions the number of organisms in the air has been sufficient to contaminate all exposed wounds, instruments and supplies, despite precautions of washed air, thoroughly cleaned rooms and nose and mouth masks worn by surgeons and attendants.

The apparatus hangs like a chandelier over the operating table, with ray tubes extending in the form of a hollow square about a central light. The radiation is an effective germkiller at a distance of five feet or more, tests showed.

Since the radiation produces a slight reddening of the skin, like sunburn, persons in the room are equipped with protective covering, including goggles of plain glass, impermeable to the radiation.

"Wounds in animals were exposed to the radiation for periods varying from 30 to 90 minutes", Dr. Hart reported, "without apparent damage. Healing, in fact seemed to be more rapid than where the radiation was not used.

"After satisfactory experimentation with animals, operation were then performed on patient. From the first the results were striking.

"While the bacterial radiation did not eliminate more than 80 to 90 per cent of the bacteria in the extreme corners of the room, it did kill practically all the bacteria in the air about the operative wound, supply and instrument tables".

FRESH ATTEMPT ON NANGA PARBAT

Planned For 1937 By German Mountaineers

In 1937 Germany intends to make a new attempt on Nanga Parbat, not in any way with the object of stealing a march on the British, but to work with them on a friendly basis to conquer the difficulties. Knowing that physical fitness and acclimatisation are a 'sine qua non,' the German Himalaya Club has decided to send four German mountaineers to the eastern Himalayas at once, to prepare themselves for a month or two for the heavy demands which will be made of them next year. The team is under the leadership of Paul Bauer and will proceed from Calcutta to the Sikkim territory, a native state under British rule situated between Nepal and Bhutan. Bauer was the leader in 1929 and 1931 of the first German Himalaya expeditions and he has described his experiences during the first journey in a vivid and interesting book, which received an Olympic prize in Los Angeles.

DEEPENING MYSTERY OF ORIGIN OF RACES

Sir Arthur Keith Calls For Radical Reorientation Of Present Day Theories

A new theory of the origin of the races of mankind, termed by his "parallel evolution," was put forward by Sir Arthur Keith, the world-famous anthropologist, in his presidential address to the British Speleological Association at their first annual conference at Buxton.

Hitherto, said Sir Arthur, anthropologists had been searching caves all over the world in the hope of finding among fossils of the middle part of the Pleistocene period, about 250,000 years ago, the remains of the common ancestor of the modern types of humanity—black and brown, white and yellow. Instead of accepting Noah as the common ancestor of the human race they had substituted a "mid-Pleistocene ancestral stock." But the discoveries which were being made were not in favour of the theory.

"We have discovered many extinct types of humanity, but not one which is fit to serve as the common ancestor of modern races. We have found no evidence of an outward migration from a common centre. What we have found is compelling us to recast many of our ideas.

"We are now tempted to believe that by the beginning of the Pleistocene period some half-million years ago—or more—the ancestors of the Mongol, of the Australian, and of the negro were already in occupation of the continental areas where we now find their descendants. This is a new conception: hitherto we have regarded evolving man as unconquerably nomadic."

Sir Arthur contended that at the date of separation into modern races each race was still "in the rough" and that after separation each underwent similar or "parallel" changes. In each race reduction of tooth and jaw set in, the brain continued to add to its size and complexity, and simian markings were replaced by human ones. In support of his theory he adduced Mongolian, Australian, and negro characteristics observed by him in the skulls respectively of Sinanthropus from China, Pithecanthropus from Java, and Kanam man from East Africa.

A DEEPENING MYSTERY

"Clearly," he said in conclusion, "we have reached a point which compels a radical reorientation of our working theories. It is only when we accept the independent evolution of the races of mankind during the whole length of the pleistocene period that we can give a coherent explanation of the facts known to us.

"Such a view serves but to deepen the mystery of human evolution, for it implies that, as in the past, the future of each race lies latent in its genetic constitution. Throughout the pleistocene period the separated branches of the human family appear to have been unfolding a programme of latent qualities inherited from a common ancestor of an earlier period. We, too, have our inherited programme of latent qualities which the future will unfold—if our descendants survive.

"This is not altogether a fatalistic creed, for we perceive that the unfolding in the future need not be strictly confined to the latent programme; nature retains the right of introducing into it new and unexpected items."—"Manchester Guardian."

ANCIENT CITY UNDER SAND

A city as ancient as Babylon and four times as large is being unearthed from the sands of Nebraska (U.S.A.).

It is three miles long, a mile and a half wide and at least 4,000 years old. Excavators have found stone knives and earthenware pots stored in cellars and full of beans and corn, which were packed before Tutankhamen was born.

Of the people who built this city and the lives they led nothing is known.

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An Indian Spiritualist On Tour

Mr. V. D. Rishi Tells Of Strange Experiences In Bengal And Northern India

Mr. V. D. Rishi, B.A., LL.B. the well-known Bombay Spiritualist, who recently made a tour of Northern India, describes below some of his strange experiences).

Just after the middle of April last we went to Calcutta where as usual several friends were long awaiting to see us. Our first public appearance was arranged in the Ram Mohan Library along with the anniversary of the Gurudev, the founder of the Sanatan Dharma Sabha. On that occasion the desirability of spirit communication could be impressed upon the audience within the allotted short time.

The Ramkrishna Vedant Society and the Maharashtra Mandal afforded opportunities of speaking upon the different aspects of the subject during our stay in the city. Swami Abedanand presided over the meeting held under the auspices of the former Society and supported the principles of spiritualism by personal experiences in America and Europe. For the benefit of the people staying in the southern part of the city a meeting was arranged in the spacious hall of Mr. Sachindra Mohan Ghose. Justice D. N. Mitter occupied the chair and quoted several instances of spirit-manifestation within his own observation.

Seances

A number of seances were held for interested persons who could get the necessary consolation by the messages received from their beloved dead. Most of the messages obtained on those occasions were of a personal nature and deeply concerned those who were near and dear to the departed individual. On one occasion the absence of communication was found to be due to the reserved nature of the communicating spirit. In subsequent attempts the entity wrote after much persuasion and encouragement by other discarnate individuals. Every experiment had some noticeable feature either in the manner of communication or in the contents of the message. Some were found to be much communicative and wanted to tell several things to their dear ones participating in the Seance.

Subhadrabai's Visits

As usual Subhadrabai used to visit every morning, though several times we failed to converse with her. On one occasion her presence was strikingly demonstrated when a lady was receiving messages from her son. The latter, when asked whether there was anbody else, stated that Subhadrabai was there and she had come as promised. Her presence was quite unexpected and very evidential, because the lady had no idea about her coming at that hour.

Anxiety for the welfare of those whom they had left behind was clearly seen in several spirit messages and the departed persons gave valuable advice regarding earthly affairs when questioned about them. Questions like how long a particular person will live were found to be undesirable by the spirits, and it was usually noticed that however great may be the attachment between living and the dead, the latter do not like the idea of the former joining them before the appointed hour. An old lady deeply afflicted by the sudden death of her son asked him as to when she would join him. He did not sympathise with the question and simply said that she would shortly do so. In other matters he gave messages which greatly consoled the bereaved family.

The spontaneous presence of departed persons along with other invoked spirits was several times observed in the seances. These experiences clearly show the eagerness of departed individuals to communicate with those whom they have left behind. It is a mistake to regard that we are dragging them down or retarding their progress.

A gentleman wanted to know something about his infant daughter who was about four years old when she died. As she could not read or write during her life-time, he had to invoke one of his near relatives in the spirit-world to help him in the matter. The latter kindly responded and stated what the girl had to say.

Bhatpara

One evening was spent in visiting Bhatpara, where Mr. J. N. Roy and his friends were long expecting us. We found in them very keen and sincere students of this subject. They have recently started a Psychical Society with a view to make a systematic study of this knowledge. It is very desirable to have a network of such societies all over the country so that the knowledge may become popular and widespread. Regarding his experiences Mr. Roy writes:—"We started this Psychical Society a month ago. Previous to that we studied literature on Spiritualism thoroughly and acquainted ourselves with the pros and cons of spiritualism. Our aims are to get first-hand knowledge of the other world, bring solace to bereaved families and propagate the truth of this noble science by genuine, silent and practical work. We are neither sceptics nor overcredulous, but try to keep a rational mind, always open to receive the light of truth."

Darjeeling

At the invitation of a few friends interested in this subject we visited Darjeeling where a meeting was arranged in the N. N. Public Hall under the auspices of the Himachala Theosophical Society. Mr. G. S. Dutt, I.C.S., presided over the meeting and the spacious hall was quite packed. The president supported the principles of Spiritualism and greatly appreciated our efforts for the spread of the same in our country.

During our stay we could meet a few Bengali gentlemen who were endeavouring very patiently and enthusiastically to obtain spirit communications through trance-mediumship. It used to take a long time and the results were not always uniform. They were initiated into the methods of Automatic writing and Ouija Board, through which they got very satisfactory messages. They had recently started the Sadhana Samiti for the study of this knowledge.

Benares

During our stay in Benares a public meeting was held in the Town Hall when Mr. B. V. Paradkar, the editor of "Aj," presided. He supported the principles of spiritualism in his concluding remarks and narrated his personal experiences in spirit-communication. The meeting was largely attended and several leading men of the city could be seen in the audience.

The Sanskrit-knowing Pandits of the place evinced their interest in the subject by interviewing us as well as by taking part in the seances. One of them could get into touch with his deceased wife and brother-in-law. As it was his first experience as well as of those who accompanied him on the occasion, the experiment greatly impressed the Pandits. They have promised to give every encouragement to this knowledge, inasmuch as, it greatly strengthens their time-honoured beliefs.

In some of the seances, Mr. Paradkar could get into touch with his deceased brother who was drowned about thirty years ago. There was some mystery about his death, as his body was never found. He explained how he had passed over, which threw much light on the manner of the tragedy. An interesting experience regarding his death was that when Mr. Paradkar was at Bhagalpur and his brother was drowned in the Ganges at Benares, the news of his passing was intimated to him by a four-year-old boy who could have had no idea regarding it. His deceased wife expressed her keen interest in his affairs as well as in her daughter. She gave valuable advice regarding the latter's welfare.

At The Dev Samaj

A discourse was arranged in the local Deva Samaj after the usual morning prayers. The members of the Samaj believe in life after death and the possibility of communication with discarnate entities. We had the pleasure of meeting Swami Nirbhayanand, an enthusiastic member of the Samaj, who was long waiting to meet us. He had some personal experiences in the seances and had talks with his father and uncle.

In other seances Mr. Beni Prasad, a gentleman of the city, could get into touch with his deceased brother, mother and uncle. As there was some mystery regarding his brother's death, who had passed over under very tragic circumstances, the family was deeply grieved and wanted to have some light on the matter. The brother quickly responded and spontaneously narrated how he met his death. He stated that he was quite happy and desired nothing for his peace in the new state of existence. The messages were very touching, full of personal matters. He expressed his sorrow for not being able to do his duty towards his father. On one occasion when the father was squatting and others were sitting on chairs, he desired that his father should also be given a seat, and felt much pleased on the same being done. The family had long talks with him on several matters and derived great consolation by the messages.

In another seance the gentleman's uncle who was murdered six years ago described the tragedy, but could not give the names of the culprits. He stated that they were Hindus, and had covered their faces to hide themselves. He expressed great dislike towards earthly affairs and desired nothing from his near ones. As his brother's deceased wife was illiterate, he had to convey her thought to the sitters. She suggested the offering of food to the poor and advised her sons to make a name in this world. In reply to the question whether she loved any of her sons more, she gave a characteristic reply that "bread was one and all the parts were equal."

Talks With Shanta Devi

During our stay in the city we could see Shanta Devi, the famous girl whose memory of previous life has been widely reported. Besides the memory of her past existence she has some recollections about her stay in the other world. She narrated to us how she was taken to some luminous entities in the unseen region and was shown a number which, according to her, was probably the place where she was re-born.

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TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

MEN OVER 40 ARE DEAD

But They Won't Lie Down

Dr. James A. Bowie, principal of Dundee School of Economics and Commerce, said last month: Most men die at forty, though they are not buried for thirty or forty years afterwards.

When the "Sunday Express" asked Dr. Bowie for a little more information on the subject he said:—

"If you approach the average man over forty with a new idea he is adamant against it.

"If a man has stopped the process of education for twenty years he is incapable of making the mental effort necessary to adopt a new set of ideas.

"Most of us hate to change our mental furniture even more than we hate to change the furniture in our houses.

"In America the man over forty will dash after the new idea like a dog after a hare. In this country he is upset, disturbed and inclined to shuffle."

Note: Dr. Bowie's age is given in Who's Who as forty-eight.

BRITISH OSTEOPATHS ORGANISE

To Regulate Practice And Training

Establishment of a General Council of Osteopaths "to regulate the practice of osteopathy and to establish proper standards of training for its practitioners," and of a Register of Osteopaths was officially announced last month.

A statement to this effect was issued by Viscount Elibank, president, Mr. Wilfrid A. Streeter, chairman, and Dr. W. Kelman Macrichald, registrar.

Provision has been made to enable two members of the medical profession and two scientists to sit on the Council, and the lay member will be Mr. Michael Dewar, vice-president of the Federation of British Industries.

It is hoped that this new step will "help to break down the prejudice of members of the medical profession with which the reputable osteopath has had to contend."

British Surgeon Flays Osteopaths

Describes Art As "American Stunt" Of "Confidence Tricksters"

Osteopaths all over the world will be up in arms at the stinging criticism of their calling by Mr. A. S. Blundell Bankart, the orthopaedic surgeon of the Middlesex Hospital, says the "Manchester Guardian."

Here are some of the things he said at the British Medical Association Conference at Oxford:—

"Osteopathy is an American stunt based on the unsupported assertion that virtually all diseases are due to imaginary displacements of the spine. It has been investigated up to the hilt and it has been found wanting.

"It is up to all orthopaedic surgeons to see that these confidence tricks are exposed and to ensure that the proper use of manipulation in surgery is taught and practised in all our teaching hospitals."

And here is how an elderly woman described manipulative surgery to Mr. Bankart a few weeks ago: "Brute force and ignorance." He told her that this was the best definition he had heard. Mr. Blundell Bankart, who was speaking at one of the scientific sections, said: "No account of the abuses of manipulative surgery would be complete without some mention of those American stunts which go by the names of osteopathy and chiropractic.

"It is little more than sixty years ago since an obscure American physician Still announced that, it had been revealed to him by God that virtually all diseases are due to slight displacement of the spine.

"Do not let anyone deceive you by explaining that this is ancient history and that the modern osteopath—whatever that may mean—is a more enlightened fellow who has become in fact a manipulative surgeon. This is not true.

"It is true that the osteopath has shifted his ground again and again as one after another of his claims has been shown to be absolutely devoid of any scientific foundation.

"In treatment, too, the osteopath has shifted or extended his ground in that he may employ local treatment in addition to but not as a substitute for the spinal adjustments which are the essential basis of osteopathic treatment.

"IMPUDENT ATTEMPT."

"I need hardly remind you of the impudsnt attempt which was made a year ago to establish by law a virtual monopoly of manipulative surgery for osteopaths in this country.

"Osteopathy has nothing whatever to do with manipulative surgery." Mr. Bankart said that there was little to choose between osteopathy and chiro-practic. Its rival venture proved even more successful than its prototvpe, judging from the fact that there were far more chiropractics than osteopaths in the United States and Canada.

"It is the osteopaths particularly, with their more pretentious claims, who have tried to establish themselves in this country," he added. "It is up to all orthopaedic surgeons to see that these confidence tricksters are exposed and to ensure that the proper use of manipulation in surgery is taught and practised in all our teaching hospitals."

Mr. Bankart asked, "How many of you who are attached to large hospitals have any organised arrangements for dealing with the large number of cases which require manipulation in ordinary orthopaedic practice?"

He said that people did not suffer from flat feet but more from inability to flatten their feet. "The great majority of civilised people," he added, "have acquired some restriction of the natural nobility of their feet so that they cannot flatten them without meeting with the resistance of the soft parts. When the flattening foot meets with this resistance it is strained and the condition is painful."

DOCTORS' HEALTH HINTS

Not Meant For Themselves?

These doctors are sly folk—and human, too.

This was what had been said at the British Medical Association's meeting at Oxford last month.

Bread, butter, cheese, buttermilk, eggs, leaf and root vegetables, fruit, meat and water have been proclaimed as the ideal diet.

Alcohol has been said to have adverse effects.

But just look at the menu for the doctors' annual dinner a fews days later:

Cantaloup Frappe
Elixir de Tortue au Xeres
Truite Saumonee Champenoise
Nid de Foie Gras a la Gelee de Portu
Coeur de Laitue Pluie d'Or
Volaille en Cocotte Perigourdine
Pommes Nouvelles a la menthe
Petits Pois Frais au Beurre d'Isigny
Peche Glacee Princesse
Corbeille de Mignardises
Dessert
Cafe
And the wines were—
Madeira.
Niersteiner (1929).
Beaujolas (1925)
Medoc Superieur (1926).
Vintage port.

What do you make of it? asks a writer in the "News Chronicle."

NO MORE ALIEN DENTISTS

Mr. Sidney D. Venning, retiring president of the British Dental Association, announced at the annual meeting held in London last month that the Home Office is now refusing to allow any more alien dentists to practise in Britain.

Mr. Venning said that some concern had been felt at the rapid increase in the number of applications from aliens for registration on the Dental Register. Most of these dentists, he added, had been driven from their own country by the intolerable conditions of living consequent upon the accident of birth and race prejudice.

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PUPPET SHOW TO TEACH HYGIENE

Children Learn About Care Of Teeth By Watching Dentistry Play

Teaching mouth hygiene to North Carolina school children by a method which utilizes a puppet show was explained to the American Dental Association by Dr. Ernnest Branch, director of oral hygiene in that State.

The show has been presented to approximately 250,000 school children during the year now closing. Dr. Branch reported, "and the effort has been pronounced a decided success by all concerned."

The play has to do with a boy aching tooth kept him from going to the circus. The "hero" went to a dentist, who dispelled both fear and pain and taught some important rules of mouth hygiene.

Dr. Branch told of the play while explaining his State's method of teaching dental hygiene under direction of the State Board of Health which has a staff of 20 licensed dentists working with schools. Under the plan, the counties pay one-half the expense and the State Board of Health the other half.

Parents able to care for their children's dental needs are notified by mail if dental work is needed after school examinations. The parents are advised to consult their own dentists.

"By confining our corrections to indigent children, we are interfering with dentist's patients." Dr. Branch said.

THE CULINARY ART IN INDIA

They follow the Mosaic law and only eat animals that chew the cud and divide the hoof. They eat fish, but often will not eat shrimps. Pigs are eaten by certain classes of Hindus, and by aboriginal races and Christians, Rajputs will eat wild boar. Hindus are great milk drinkers, adult Khassias, Garos and Burmese will not touch it. Certain low tribes such as the Dher, Pariahs, Mahars and Chamars, of sorts, eat animals that have died of disease. Other peoples like Nats and Gipsies eat reptiles, such as lizards, frogs and also field rats.

Popularity Of Curry

Curry is the Indian dish best known all over the world. Curry was probably meant when Megasthenes spoke of 'meat dressed after the Indian fashion." "The earliest precise mention of 'curry' is in the Mahavanso (c. A. D. 477), where it is said of Kassapo that 'he partook of rice dressed in butter, with its full accompaniment of curries'.") Two hundred years before Vasco da Gama set foot in India Ibn Batua described the Ceylon curries; and, indeed, from that island curries were reported as early as the second century A. D. The ingredients of curry are as varied as they are numerous, and almost every household has its own method of preparation. The ingredients vary between such things as aniseed, all-spice, cardamom, cloves, mace, nutmeg, cinnamon, coriander, suminseed, black pepper, mustard seed, chillies, green and red, turmeric, fennyruk, garlic, onions, dry and green, poppy seed, long pepper, asafoetida, chironji nut, almonds, cocoanuts, ghee, butter, salt, tamarind, limes, mango, and other good things. It can be made of any vegetable, fruit, meat, fish or shell-fish, but the two best mediums are undoubtedly chickens and prawns.

"In discussing this well-known article of native diet we must distinguish between the original Indian variety and that introduced at a later date, which was derived, as Sir H. Yule suggests, from the spiced cookery of Medieval Europe and Western Asia."

"As an example of the first kind of curry we may take that used by Nambutiri Brahmans of Malabar, perhaps the most conservative people in India. It consists of two varieties, one made of chopped vegetables fried in ghee, cocoanut, or gingelly oil, and seasoned with sesamum, salt and jaggery, or coarse sugar; the other of jack-fruit mixed with sundry vegetables." ('Crooke') Capsicum or red pepper, which now-a-days flavours all curries was introduced by the Portuguese. With curry are served rice, chutney (mango for preference), 'phapar', wafer-thin cakes flavoured with asafoetida, and bummelo or the dried fish known as 'Bombay Duck'.

Pulao

Pulao is a succulent dish usually eaten by Mahomedans. It is said to have been invented by some Parthian housewife while her husband, possibly, was fighting against ancient Rome. It is a usual dish with the Persians and Turcomans, the descendants of the Parthians, and probably reached India through the Khyber Pass if, indeed, it was not known long before on the Western sea-coast.

Properly made with tender chicken, boiled rice, spice and raisins, with the correct quantity of lubricant in the shape of ghee, there can be no more succulent and healthy dish, for curry, easily first in the world for flavour and piquancy, is not in these days recommended for the liver by doctors, who, however, in the writer's experience rarely fail to indulge in it!

There are many varieties of India's standard dishes. In 'Herklot's Islam in India' many recipes are given of these.

"There are many varieties of Pulao. The terms 'Yakhni', 'cooked', or 'Khara', saltish, are applied to the complicated stew or broth made of rice and meat. The common kind is made of rice, clarified butter, curds and spices . . . The difference between a Pulao and a Chulao is that in the former the mixture is done by the cook, in the latter by the guest, who takes with the plain rice whatever delicacy he pleases."

Other Varieties

"Other varieties of Pulao are 'Babune', flavoured with camomile; 'Qorma', made like ordinary Pulao, except that the meat is cut into very thin slices;

(Continued from page 12)

The Negus: "who was it who spoke of the superiority of the 'white' race ?" (Courtesy: "Haagsche Courant," The Hague).

'Mitha', or sweet, made of rice, sugar, butter, spices, and aniseed instead of ginger; 'Muzafar shola', 'saffroned', made with rice, saffron, milk, rose-water and sugar, thin and cooling; 'Muzafar' Pulao of 'Shahsranga', 'six-coloured', like the last, but not so watery; 'Tari' Pulao, made of rice, meat, turmeric and butter; Soya or dill ('peucedanum graveolens') Pulao is made with dill added; 'Machchhi, Mahi', 'fish', Pulao has fish instead of meat; 'Imli', 'tamarind', Pulao contains tamarind; 'Dampukhi', 'steamed' Pulao is made by adding the butter when nearly cooked and steaming; 'Zarda', 'yellow' Pulao has saffron added; 'Kuku' Pulao is made with fried eggs; 'Dogoshta', 'two meats', is made of rice, meat, butter and spices, excessively hot; Pulao 'Maghzlat', 'brain marrow', is—'Mitha' pulao with the addition of almonds, pistachio nuts, or other fruits; 'Biryani', 'fry', is made with marrow, plenty of spices, limes, cream, and milk . . 'Mutanjan' ('Mutajjan' 'fried in a pan') Pulao has meat, rice, butter and sometimes pineapples and nuts; 'Kash, Halim, Bunt' or 'Chane Kidal' Pulao is made of gram, wheat, meat, and spices; 'Labni' Pulao is made of cream in a silver dish, with nut kernels sugar-candy, butter, rice and spices, particularly aniseed; 'Jaman' Pulao is made of the 'Jaman' fruit ('eugenia jambolaua'); Tita, 'partridge', Pulao is like 'Yakhni', but partridges are used instead of meat; 'Butter' Pulao, as its name implies, is made of quails; 'Kofta' of forced meat balls highly spiced; 'Khari thali' of meat with wheat flour or pulse; 'Khari chakoli' of meat, vermicelli, and green pulse." ('Herklot's Islam in India'.)

Kedgeree

Kedgeree is another excellent Indian dish. It is made of rice, cooked in some fatty substance—ghee or butter—and dhall, flavoured with a little spice and shredded onion. The word, "Kedgeree" appears to be a word coined by Anglo-Indians of the old days or perhaps a word distorted by their servants. According to 'Hobson-Jobson', the word was applied to any mess of recooked fish; but Kedgeree contains no fish, though it is often eaten with it.

Kedgerees are of various kinds, e.g., 'safed' or 'white', and some other kinds are 'Baghari' or 'Kabuli' and 'Shartawa' (meatless).

Bread, all the world over, must be the food we mortals were intended to eat, for no one ever tires of it as one does of all other things. It is, truly, the 'Staff of Life'. There are many kinds of bread in India though the casual observer would never think so. It is leavened or unleavened. On the North-West Frontier leavened bread is baken in an oven made of stones or mud. Leaven, or fermenting dough, is used, not yeast. This bread is used in other parts of India and used often to be called 'Bakirkhani' from the name of its supposed inventor. There are many other breads given different names, as in England, according to the shapes. For example, 'Gaodida', the round Gaodida or 'ox-eyed' and 'Gaozaban' or 'ox-tongued', a long shaped loaf. Bread used by Europeans is usually known as Khamiri 'roti' or Yeast bread.

Unleavened bread includes amongst others the chupati eaten everywhere in places in which rice is not the staple food; paratas, made of flour and butter; puris are 'sandwich' cakes friend in butter, with meat, pulse, or fruit; roganroti, made of flour with an excessive quantity of butter.

Meat and fish are either roasted or minced. 'Kabab' is a roast sorts. Usually it is meat cut into long thin slices, dried (or not dried) in the sun and roasted on spits over live charcoal. Or it is fried in ghee. In the Sikh country onions are spitted with the meat. 'Koftas' are minced balls. Condiments are used in minces as in Europe.

"Dahi"

Curds or 'dahi' are consumed all over India. "'Dahi' differs from curd as prepared in Europe in being practically sour boiled milk, the fermenting agent being added when it is nearly cold. And the milk being boiled immediately as obtained from the cow contains all its fat or butter. In this form it is called 'Sara', and if kept hot may be accumulated for some days till sufficient has been collected to make 'Dahi'. Whole-milk 'Dahi' contains too much fat to be made into cheese. It is, in fact, cream cheese. ('Watt's Commercial Products of India'.)

There are many kinds of sweetmeats. In Rajputana there is literally a sweet meat, sugar being the principal ingredient with flesh. 'Halwa, Laddoo' and 'Jelabis' are probably the favourite sweets. All three, if fresh, and well-made, are delicious.

All kinds of sherbets, from the humble Eau Sucree upwards to drinks flavoured with limes, roses, fruits of all kinds or honey, are drunk. There are, of course, various kinds of alcoholic beverages, all more or less potent.

Thus it will be seen that India has as many varieties of food as other countries, and sufficiently numerous methods of preparing it.

In general, the food of Hindus, is rather more delicate than that of Mahomedans. They are the French chefs of India, while the Mahomedans are the British cooks. The Mahomedans dietary, moreover, is much more liberal than that of Hindus. The best and most dainty food is that cooked by the womenfolk. The European in India usually turns up his nose at Indian food, in the same way that the palate of the ordinary British traveller in Europe is not sensitive enough to appreciate foreign delicacies. The writer has had the most delicious Indian dinners on the North-West Frontier, the Deccan, Rajputana and Kashmir, but they were not prepared by a half-caste "Portuguese", a Magh or a Madrassi under European instructions. Curry and rice cooked by an Indian lady can rival any 'plat appetite' of a French chef.—"Indian State Railways Magazine".

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My dear Sisters & Brothers,

We had the pleasure to go on a trip to Thana last Sunday. Our party consisted of a dozen friends, out of whom the children were only four—still we enjoyed very much, and the children enjoyed, too.

It is a beautiful scenery all the way: The nature's green carpets spread throughout give a pleasant view—pleasant for the eyes as well as the mind. And the cloud clashing with the mountains....it was so nice!

We had to change the train twice while going, at Dadar and at Kurla. And, the children made the most of the time at their disposal. They began to play their games on the platform, and made a sight....

At Thana, I happened to meet one of our sisters from Karachi. These children have better memories than we elderly persons have. And she reminded me how I had refused her invitation to lunch when I was last at Karachi.

It looks painful really that I should have refused such a kind invitation; but I could not recollect why and how I had done it. At any rate, I promised her, I would not repeat such a thing next time....

And she took the advantage of what I had said, and persisted that we might as well take meals at hers right at that time. Well, we could not say 'no', and we did eat at hers. And really, we enjoyed the food very much.—Specially as one of our brothers himself was serving.

Our hosts were very kind to us. They showed us round some important places of Thana—The Tank and the Creak may be made a special mention of: The scenic view at the latter place was simply marvellous.

We learnt that during the Portuguese stay in India prior to the British coming in our land, great merchandise was carried on at that place—Bombay was not a very important port in those days, and to-day Thana is something like a big village only—that's all.

The rain also poured only at such times when it was not troublesome to us. Therefore, indeed, it gave us the greater pleasure and amusement. For example, when we were out on a ramble, the rain would stop—and when we were under some shade or in the train, it would begin to pour—thus we could enjoy it the more.

When we returned to Khar at night, we were all a little tired, for we had walked so much, you see——And so, every one of us had a very good and sound sleep. We cannot easily forget our enjoyment and the kindness of our hosts—such was our happiness and such was their treatment to us, for which we thank them heartily.

* * * *

ADVICE TO CHILDREN

Whatever you are, be brave, children!
The liar's a coward and slave, children;
Though clever at ruses,
And sharp at excuses,
He's a sneaking and pitiful knave, children.
Whatever you are, be frank children!
'Tis better than money and rank, children:
Still cleave to the right,
Be lovers of light,
Be open, above-board, and frank, children.
Whatever you are, be kind, children!
Be gentle in manners and mind, children:
The man gentle in mien,
Words, and temper, I ween,
Is the gentleman truly refined, children.

—Sent by Bro. Tarachand Bherumal.

TRUTH TRIUMPHS.

In by-gone ages, there reigned a king, who ruled with a high hand. One day he was informed that an old man had called him a tyrant and an oppressor. His eyes burnt with rage on hearing this and roaring like an infuriated lion he burst out, "I will set him right. Arrest that scoundrel and in a moment take him to the gallows."

A youth feeling sympathy for the old man, at once ran to him and warned him of the King's order. He advised him to manage somehow or the other to mitigate the king's wrath. After considering over it for a while, the old man consented to his advice.

On the morrow, when the king and his courtiers had occupied their respective seats, the old man was brought forth. His presence added fuel to the fire of the king, who cried out, "Aren't you the same fellow who has spoken ill of me?"

Not a single sign of fear appeared on the face of the old man. He bravely replied, "If your majesty desires to know the fact, I'll have to add that your majesty is much worse than what I have said. Just imagine—is there any village or town left which has not yet become the victim of your majesty's cruelty? In every nook and corner of your majesty's kingdom there is a cry of injustice. Now, let me know, oh king, don't you deserve to be called a tyrant....."

At this speech of the old man, all courtiers began to shake and tremble with fear, and had no doubt that he would be put to

"The Little Bride".
(Photo: by Suddir Desai).

Rajabai Tower, Bombay.

The Infant Class of the Modern School, Bombay, at the Victoria Gardens.

"EAT AND DIGEST"

1. Whatever you do, do wisely and think of the consequences.
2. Do good to all, Help any man, Love every one, Harm no one.
3. Never nurse a Bad Effect lest you may promote a Bad Cause.
4. Use a Book as a Bee doth a Flower.
5. Be clean in Thought, Word and Deed.

—Sent by Bro. Manohar Rao.

sword. But to their astonishment, the king ordered that the old man's rugged clothes may be changed into royal robes. Then turning to the old man he spoke thus: "Though your truth appears bitter, it opens one's eyes. Truth always triumps. From to-day I appoint you as my minister, so that by your good, truthful and just counsel my kingdom may be administered well."

The whole court showered hon-

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

ours on the new minister and cried out in chorus: "Truth always triumphs."

—Send by Bro. Khemok Mahtani.

* * * *

WONDERFUL FACTS

Although tea was introduced in England less than three hundred years ago no less than 295 000,000 lbs. are now used in the United Kingdom.

The total number of islands in the lake of St. Lawrence is 2,000 varying in size and shape.

The greatest gun used in the Great War was possessed by Germans. It was able to have a shell weighing a whole ton—the gun cost 500,000 dollars, and with its carriage weighed 120 tons. Tsree quarters of a ton of powder was required to fire each of the shots from it.

—Sent by Bro. Allahdin.

* * * *

TELL THE NUMBER.

Bid the person double the number he has fixed on in his mind; which done, bid him multiply the sum of them both by 5 and give you the product, which they will never refuse to do (it being so far above the number thought of), from which, if you cut off the last figure of the product, will always be a cipher or a 5—the number left will be that first thought of.

As for example: let the number thought of be 26, which doubled makes 52; that multiplied by 5 produces 260; then if you take away the cipher which is in the last place, there will remain 26, the number thought of.

—Sent by Sis. Nurges.

* * * *

SOLID STEEL FLOATING

If the blade of a well-polished knife be dipped into a basin of cold water the particles of each of these two bodies do not seem to come in contact with each other; for when the blade is taken out, the water slides off, leaving the blade quite dry, as if it had previously been smeared with some greasy substance.

In the same way, if a common sewing needle be laid horizontally in a glass of water, it will not sink, but forms, a kind of trench on the surface on which it lies and floats about.

This proceeds from the little attraction which exists between the cold water and the polished steel. Both the knife and the needle should be dry and clean, or the effect will not be produced.

—Sent by Bro. Jimmy.

* * * *

MY VISIT TO BRINDABAN

It is not long that I had the fortune to visit Brindaban. I was grateful to my mother for the trip. Amongst the people whom I met was my Guru (spiritual leader). I always look to him for light and guidance. My experience in the travels strengthened my belief in the Almighty. With His mercy I had triumphant victories over so many accidents and adventures. I shall describe some of these here. But before I do this, it is necessary to write about my party and places that I visited.

It is common knowledge that most women have a role set apart for them as aunts. I had one who had this designation and several other relatives in our company. We were nicely greeted by the people there. We lived at Sri Hardeojee Temple. Opposite to this is the Eastern gate of Sri Rangnath's Temple. This was my first visit to the most sacred land of the Hindus. We were led in the Great Temple near the pavilion where the image of Rangjee is installed. A walk to Nidhiban and Sevakunj filled me with a thrill of joy. And a plunge in the Jamuna was no less pleasing. Our programme was very interesting. We had a trip to Muttra also.

But to be frank, I remember the place with horror mingled with reverence. My fear is mostly due to monkeys and tortoises. Never in my life, I had to face such beasts. Brindaban and Muttra are full of monkeys on the land and tortoises in the water. I had to fight tooth and nail to drive the tortoises away from the banks of the Jamuna and make way for my entry in the water bed. I remember these creatures are good to those who give them grains and eatables. While I was in water the tortoises remained busy in picking up the grains which I had thrown unto them. Thus it was possible for me to take a dip in the Jamuna inspite of the tortoises. It is said these creatures tear away flesh from human legs.

As for the monkeys, people had assured me, that they were all very kind to the pilgrims. I harboured this misapprehension for some time. Monkeys in Nidhiban Sevakunj, of course, showed good behaviour. But when I returned to my residence, one day, with a small packet of sweets, I was suddenly surrounded by some monkeys. My good aunt had put the sweets in my hand and was engaged in her work. It was here that I had to fight the monkeys. I called aloud my dear aunt. She loved me much, but on this occasion even she did not dare to come to my rescue. She however gave a good shout to drive away the monkeys. But they ignored her.

It was therefore left to me to show my genius; and I did it with brilliant success. I could throw away the packet of sweets very conveniently. The crowd of monkeys was thus dispersed and I was free to get away from the place. A little scratch that I had received reminded me for several days the goodness of my aunt. My victory had been complete and I hear all monkeys have since been banished from Brindaban. I have now very great reverence for the blessed place and long to be there once again by the grace of the Almighty.

—Sis. Kusum Kumari Devi.

* * * *

DID YOU KNOW?

THE oyster-tree is really a mangrove, found on the shores of the Caribbean Sea, upon the branches of which the oysters attach themselves when the tide goes out. Mangroves are among the few trees that flourish in salt water.

LAPLAND is not a proper country with a king or a president but a region of Northern Europe inhabited by the Lapps. It covers part of Norway, a small portion of Russia, and a bit of Sweden. The Lapps themselves call their country Sabme or Same.

BLOTTING paper was known in England before the year 1465. Then it appeared as a coarse, grey paper, fragments of which have been found among the leaves of a fifteenth century account-book. It did not begin to be really popular, however, until a hundred years later, when a man named W. Horman wrote: "Blotting papyr serveth to drye weete wryttynge, lest they this be made blots or blurris."

THERE are now over 3,500 cables, with a total length of 300,000 miles, linking every corner of the world. It requires about fifty vessels to keep them in order.

THE trees in the acacia groves in the Sudan produce a low kind of whistle similar to the musical note of a flute. This is caused by insects getting into the thorn-like shoots of the trees and making holes. Then the wind becomes the musician and acts as the conductor of this amazing orchestra.—(Sent by Br. Rustom Kapadia).

* * * *

WET PAINT.

A year ago, my School-Fellows and I were having a picnic near the Trent and we came to a seat which had just been painted.

I was one of the first to reach it and with another raced to sit down. We did not notice the paint was fresh and both got green stripes across our clothes.

We looked like the bars of music and we laughed, but our tune soon changed.

—Sent by Bro. Amrit T. Chugh.

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children of under 12 years old can join as Members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful can also be enrolled either as Associates or Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them, stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

Brothers and Sisters wishing to have Pen-Friends in West Africa may send for their letters from us enclosing sufficient postage for the purpose. Thus you can have very fast connections with your friends in the foreign countries.

The next issue of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper"—will be out by the end of the next week, and its specimen copy will be sent to any address on receipt of two annas stamps. Like always it is full of interesting matter and nice pictures.

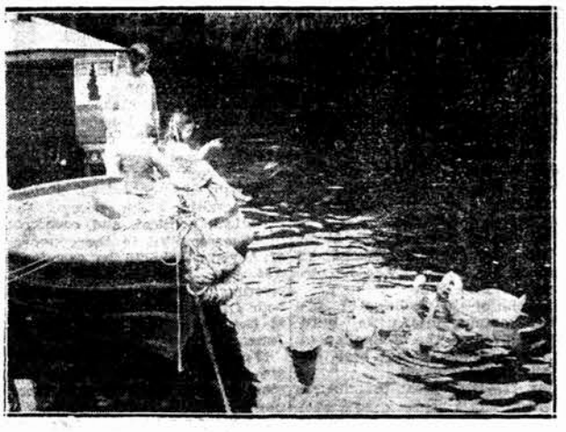
If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DALA-"GULISTAN,"
KHAR—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Children carrying "Mikosh i", a miniature shrine in Japan.



A canal family providing neighbours with a meal.

Sailing on the ocean,
Each enjoys the motion!
Every time when up we go
Seems so very real, you know!
After that when down we dip
Waves seem rocking our old ship!

SECRET INSTRUCTIONS TO ITALY'S "FREE" PRESS

"No Mawkishness" About The Abyssinians

"Giustizia e Liberta", the Italian anti-Fascist paper published in Paris, has secured another series of secret instructions given to the Italian press during the period from May 1 to July 7. A translation of extracts from the series is given here. A few explanatory notes have been added within brackets:—

May 4.—No comments on England: only news.

If news reaches you of a slight wound in the hand received by Signor Farinacci do not publish it until authorised.

(Signor Farinacci, who was prominent in the early years of the Fascist regime, has long been out of favour. He was injured during bomb-throwing exercise, and it is reported that his right hand has been amputated.)

May 7.—Great reserve as to future diplomatic developments. Give much space to message in foreign press on Italy's victory, without comments or interpretations.

Do not publish the news of the attempted murder of a magistrate at San Remo.

May 8.—No advertising announcements are to be published concerning the cession of one-fifth of civil servant's salaries.

May 9.—Do not mention Abyssinian coffee for the moment or speak of the possibility of its importation into Italy.

In spite of the abolition of official communiques, news must not be given of the occupation of territories unless it has been officially communicated.

May 11.—Give great prominence to the comments in foreign papers on the Italian victory.

May 12.—For Geneva, single-column headlines only; news only: no comments.

If any newspaper should receive a message from the poet D'Annunzio it must not be published.

Continue to write in a lofty strain about the Empire.

Signor Tafari must never again be designed as the Negus.

May 16.—The news published abroad as to the resumption of the exportation of aeroplane motors is not to be published.

Publish on the front page the news of the submission of the ex-Governor of Jimma.

Give little prominence to the promotion of the Duce's sons.

The fact of the conquests of Abyssinia is so great that it has not yet been rightly appreciated.

Publish comments from abroad. After exalting the success, the historical, political, and economic problems implied in the conquest of Abyssinia should be examined.

May 21.—Take no notice of the meeting of the International Labour Office which will take place at Geneva at the beginning of June.

May 22.—No articles or drawings are to be published which may seem to exalt the mixing of races. "Italia Letteraria" was seized for this reason.

May 27.—On pain of the severest penalties you are to abstain from all expressions of mawkishness and tenderness with regard to the Abyssians. No sentimental episodes, no fraternisation. An absolute and clear division between the dominating race and the dominated race. No theoretical dissertations on this subject, but keep these instructions in mind whenever Africa is referred to.

May 28.—In the event of Brazil recognising the annexation of Abyssinia, abstain from publishing the news.

As to the occupation of factories in France, confine yourself absolutely—on pain of seizure—to the bare news, giving no colour, no importance, and no illustrations.

June 5.—Nothing is to be said about the unemployed in East Africa.

Do not publish the fact that at the military review on the occasion of the "Statute" festivities Indian pilgrims will be present among the foreign tourists.

June 13.—Take no notice of Russia and give only the bare news without comment. (This probably refers to the new Russian draft Constitution).

June 17.—Complte reserve and no optimism whatever as to international politics.

June 18.—Reserve and sobriety still in the headlines concerning sanctions.

In regard to the death of Maxim Gorki, no articles and no comments. Give only the news of his death and, at most, a list of his works.

June 19.—Eden's speech must not yet be commented upon because the accounts of it are still incomplete; wait for the text in the official version. In any case, emphasise the importance of the speech, which represents certainly a great political victory for Italy. Six-columns headlines. Do not reproduce "Tribuna" headlines saying that "Eden has been obliged. etc, etc." In the headlines simply report the new tendency of the British Government. You may reproduce in the cross-heads some of the most significant phrases in the speech

June 20.—We confirm the order to make no comments on Eden's speech. Reproduce comments from abroad which are favourable to Italy.

July 4.—Ignore Russia and Titulescu.

July 6.—Show complete lack of interest in sanctions.

July 7.—Some newspapers have published news of funerals of airmen killed in accidents. We remind you of the precise instructions for such cases. Publish only the "Stefani" message without comments or particulars.—"Manchester Guardian".

GAMBLING MANIA REVIVES IN AMERICA

80 Million Dollars Change Hands Every Week

"Gambling fever has America tight in its clutches", says "Variety", amusement weekly. "There is more gambling of the plain; ordinary dice, card and wheel type in the United States than at any time since the early boom days of the '20's."

Church organizations and reform groups fighting crime believe they know the answer to the question: how can gambling-houses operate openly in many American cities? They believe the hidden link between politicians and the underworld makes possible the collection of such sums as dollars 300,000,000 a year by punch-board operators; dollars 200,000,000 by slot-machine owners; dollars 750,000,000 in numbers games; dollars 115,000,000 at gambling-houses, and the staggering sum of dollars 2,100,000,000 by race-track bettors.

The broad attack on the gambling-politics hook-up was launched by the Rev. George Drew Egbert, Pastor of the First Congregational Church in Flushing, Long Island. Speaking as President of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, with headquarters in New York, he said:—

"Crime is a social disorder fostered by economic and social conditions, and is increased by the disposition of the American citizen who does not respect or observe laws .... The history of the gambling evil demonstrates that here is the keystone in the arch which supports corruption in our political life and laxity in police systems."

Dangerous Drive

But what of the citizens who do harken to the call of duty? Walter W. Liggett, crusading editor of Minneapolis, made strong editorial attacks on organized gambling and other crime. On December 10, 1935, he was shot to death in the alley back of his home.

State Representative John M. Balton, in the Illinois Legislature, sponsored a bill to legalize handbook race-track betting. After a mile-a-minute flight through Chicago streets last week, he met his death in a shotgun blast. (Officials said illegal "bookies" had feared Balton's measure would damage their business.)

In the meantime, church members in Providence, Rhode Island, carried the fight with a mass meeting that launched a crusade to rescind the law allowing Paris mutuels betting at Narragansett Park. The Lord's Day Alliance, Presbyterian organization led by the Rev. Harry L. Bowlby, with members in every State, is fighting in State and national legislatures against bills which would legalize or aid gambling.

In spite of these efforts, last week, as every week, Americans dumped into the pockets of organized gamblers nearly dollars 80,000,000 in cold cash. This week it probably will be more. In some parts of the country, notably in the Midwest, gambling is assuming the proportions of a craze.

According to 'Variety', Chicago has gambling casinos comparable to the biggest of the European resorts, "as lavish as the spots in Cannes, Le Touquet, Monte Carlo and Nice". The Windy City has had open gambling for years.

Wide-Open Gaming

Gambling in Detroit is nearly as open.

Toledo's six major down-town gambling joints are running full blast despite periodic police raids. Lookouts, acquainted with the police, watch at peep-holes and ring a buzzer when they see a raiding party.

"Politicians and some officials assert that law cannot stop gambling," thundered Henry N. Pringle, Law Enforcement Director of the International Reform Federation, Washington, D. C., in a recent attack on the four-billion-dollar "industry".

"Of course, it cannot—any more than an axe can cut wood while its owner sits by the fire playing cards. Some people thoughtlessly expect that laws automatically will stop wrong-doing.

"The suppression of gambling will fail", he said, if officials only prune a few twigs off the vice tree, instead of applying the legal axe to the tree itself."—"Literary Digest."

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BABY LAUGHS!

While Being Rescued From Fire

A baby-girl was saved from a fire at a Liverpool doctor's house by being lowered from a window with a rope of sheets knotted together.

And she laughed heartily during the rescue operations.

Dr. Andrew Kefalas, author of a book on child-training, and his wife awoke to find the landing and stairs a mass of flames.

A constable battered down the outer door, but was beaten back by the flames.

While the doctor telephoned for the fire brigade, his wife knotted sheets together, wrapped the baby in a bed-tick and lowered her 30 feet from the window to the front lawn.

Mrs. Kefalas climbed to safety down the ivy, helped by the sheet rope, and the doctor followed down an escape when the brigade arrived.—"News Chronicle."

LOVE IN THE AFRICAN DESERT

(Continued from page 1.)

window—often with unexpected results—until he lost his senses and became, for the first time in his life, of value to the tribe, for, as everyone in the desert knows, the creature afflicted by Allah brings luck! But the most beautiful descriptions in Arab poetry refer to the dual passions which inspire the untamed heart of the Bedouin—hunting and war.

In the civilised towns, where a veil may slip in the street, or an ankle hint at the perfection concealed beneath the shapeless black or white bundle, love, as we know it, may be stimulated by curiosity. The puritan of Riadh never catches sight of any women but his own, and, to put it crudely, he can have as many of these as he wants, without troubling to fall in love. Passion, of course, he knows. It is as regular as the evening prayers, for each wife goes to him in turn, but there is no competition and no uncertainty, so love is deprived of its savour.

In Damascus, the new impinges on the old. Some years ago, an Arab parliament discussed the advisability of votes for women, while, by order of the Pasha, the police slashed with great scissors the habbara of any woman sufficiently immodest to show a hint of wrist or ankle in the street! Nevertheless, in that apricot scented city, there were ways of evading the ancient customs.

The most beautiful girl I have ever seen in my life introduced into the harem an Egyptian lover disguised as a female musician. She had the effrontery to ask all her friends to a party, during which the man she loved, muffled to the eyes in a wrap of indigo cotton, played the audh among a group of gnarled old crones who must thoroughly have enjoyed the joke. Nemesis, however, was not long delayed, for, leaning over an upper balustrade, the Pasha witnessed the farewell between his daughter and the so-called musician. "Your skin has the scent of apricots," murmured the man with the passion of the West, not the East! Next day I was sitting with the beauty in her latticed room, when a basket of apricots was brought to her. She thought it came from her lover and she took it away to a balcony where she could dream in peace.

There she died, a half-eaten fruit in her fingers, for the apricots were the poisoned gift of her father, who knew no other means of avenging the honour of his house.

The Arab A Gentle Lover

The Arab is a gentle lover. I have watched him in so many harems, where the women greet their lord with ceremonial kisses, the slaves on his knee, the daughter on his sleeve, the wife on his shoulder, the mother on his brow, and I have noticed that he treats these soft feminine dependents as if they were all children together.

There is little difference between the slave and the free-born dame, who can trace her high, tribal lineage back through the Koreish, rulers of Mecca when the Prophet Mohamed was born, to Ishmael the son of Abraham, who married one of their princesses. When the slave bears a child to her lord, by immemorial custom, she is free, but her life remains the same, for, probably, she will never leave the four walls of a cool, mud room high up on some parapetted roof.

"Her feet are too curved for rough ways", says the primitive Arab of the woman he guards, and she herself would rather die than leave the seclusion to which she is accustomed. When I described the life of Europe to one such cloistered girl, who was a mother at thirteen and whose knowledge of life was limited to a room in which she and her child had been born, she exclaimed in horror, "Your husband makes you walk in the streets! Are all foreign men as cruel as that?"

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"ATTACK"

New British Labour Journal's Motto

Mr. Peter Howard, writing in the "Sunday Express," understands that Mr. G. R. Strauss, Labour M.P. for North Lambeth, who has inherited a family business in lead and tin mining in Cornwall, proposes to go into the newspaper business. Mr. Howard says, He is sending letters round to various members of his party asking them to guarantee sums of money for a new Socialist weekly, to be called the "Tribune." and to be published, if Mr. Strauss's dreams come true, before the end of the year.

Mr. Strauss says he is not satisfied with the present position of the Left in journalism, and he asks for £5,000 a year for three years to improve that position.

Members of Parliament like Sir Stafford Cripps, George Lansbury, Aneurin Bevan, James Griffiths, Ellen Wilkinson, John Jagger, are behind the undertaking.

MOTTO: "ATTACK"

The paper is to be of sixteen pages. It will cost 2d. Every local Labour organisation which secures twelve or more orders to take the 'Tribune' for thirteen issues will be paid a sum of three shillings per dozen orders.

The motto of the paper is to be "Attack". A net sale of 50,000 is aimed at. It is an optimistic figure. Most political weeklies fall far below it.

For instance, there is the 'News Letter,' which comes out each fortnight and sells Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's views to the National Labourites scattered throughout the land. Its circulation is said to be less than a thousand.

LONDON'S CONSUMPTION OF WATER

In 1934, Londoners consumed 34 gallons of water per head per day, i.e., the average person consumes 55 tons of water per year. He does not drink all that water, the figure includes water used for washing, etc.

Great Britain's water requirements are about 560,000,000,000 gallons per annum. Annual rainfall is about 50 times as much as that. Water problem, therefore, arises only because of wastage of water through evaporation, absorption by soil and conservation, etc.

THE BOMBAY SENTINEL

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN

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News From Far & Near

HE IS 8 ft. 5 in.

America's Giant Youth Of 18

If the family yardstick is accurate Robert Pershing Wadlow, Alton's youthful giant, measures 8 feet 5 inches tall, which, if scientifically verified, would make him the tallest person in medical history, writes an Alton (Illinois) correspondent.

Since his 18th birthday on February 22, when he stood 8 feet 3-3/4 inches, the boy has also added 35 pounds to increase his weight to 425 pounds.

Robert's father, 150-pound Harold T. Wadlow, an engineer, measured and weighed his son. It has been 16 months since physicians last used scientific instruments to measure the boy's proportions. He then was 8 feet, 1-1/2 inches tall and weighed 375 pounds.

A height of eight feet five inches would make Robert a fraction of an inch taller than the famed "Irish giant," Charles Byrne (O'Brien), who, some medical authorities agree, was slightly more than eight feet four inches when he died in 1783. Another authority reported the tallest authentic giant measured eight feet, 2.2 inches.

ISLE OF SNAKES.

Small Dragon Mountain Island, off the coast of Korea, contains so many snakes that the visitor treads on one every few yards, and no human-being can live there. The snakes live by devouring birds of passage. Japan does not want to destroy this reservoir of snakes because it provides the raw material from which many ointments, drugs and medicines are got in the Far East.

FISH AS FILM STARS.

A party of cameramen will leave Moscow soon to take a special under-water film in the Black Sea. Pictures are to be taken of crabs, medusas and dolphins in their natural surroundings.

THE POPE'S NEW RADIO.

The Pope has ordered a new short-wave radio transmitter for the Vatican so that he can send speeches to Eucharistic Congresses in all parts of the world.

The long-wave set in the Vatican necessitates relays through foreign stations.

POET RAPS CHANCELLOR

Mr. John Drinkwater, the poet and playwright, delivered Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, a hearty rap on the knuckles for "speaking in a cynical sort of way" about pensions for poets' widows.

"He referred to them," said Mr. Drinkwater in London, "as if they were a little pittance to be thrown away now and again.

"What would Mr. Chamberlain say if some time hence Mrs. Chamberlain were given a pension of £60 a year for services rendered by her husband to the State?"

KING'S LEFT-HAND MAN AT CORONATION.

The Marquis of Cholmondeley has been appointed Lord Great Chamberlain of England. His chief duties are at the opening of Parliament and at the Coronation. During the latter he is in constant attendance on the Sovereign.

He sits on the King's left during the ceremony, and during the anthem of anointment he disrobes him and delivers the Cap of State to the Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

Mr. Bhalchandra Anant Patanker has returned to India after obtaining the B.Sc. (Hons.) degree of the University of London. He is the son of Mr. A. K. Patanker, accountant in His Majesty's Mint, Bombay.

PUPPET MAKES SHAW "LOOK ABSURD."

A puppet pulled the strings and Mr. Bernard Shaw danced—or at any rate, made a public speech, despite his resolution not to do so again.

The occasion was the opening of a new marionette theatre at Malvern by Sir Barry Jackson.

A little uniformed figure came on the stage and asked Mr. Shaw to propose a vote of thanks to Sir Barry.

"This," said G.B.S., "is a transparent attempt to lug me into these proceedings. This marionette has the quality of making me look absurd."

DRESSED IN MILK.

Signor Grandi, the Italian Ambassador, has set a new fashion. He appeared in public in a suit of milk! His well-cut suit was made of lanital, a synthetic woollen material invented not long ago by Commendatore Antonio Ferretti from the waste products of milk.

Fourteen yards of lanital, weighing 7lbs., can be extracted from 170 pints of milk at the huge factory at Snia Viscosa. First of all about 9lbs. of butter is made, and a residue of 7lbs. of casein is left. This albumenoid, which forms the basis of cheese, is turned into lanital, which stands up to hard wear and drenching, and can be woven into fabrics resembling either tweed or rayon.

Jewess Snubs Nazis

Austria's champion woman swimmer, the 17-year-old Vienna Jewess, Judith Deutsch, has received more than 100 congratulatory telegrams from all parts of Europe for refusing to compete in the Olympic Games in Berlin.

She was—naturally—chosen by the Olympic Committee in Vienna, but answered firmly: "I refuse to enter a contest in a land that so shamefully persecutes my people."

She was threatened with expulsion from her sports club, but still declined to go. Immediate suspension from all swimming societies for two years followed.

Fraulein Deutsch is an ardent pacifist and idealist. She has excellent physique, speaks several languages and specialises in domestic science.

A Zionist, she hopes to settle in Palestine, but may devote her life to the creation of a national home for her people.— "News Chronicle."

DO YOU KNOW—

A wave coming inshore will break when the depth of the water is about equal to the height of the crest above the undisturbed level.

* * * *

In Japan at whatever period of the year a child is born, whether in January or December, it is said to be one year old on the 1st January the following year. So one birthday serves for all.

* * * *

A Clerkenwell man engraved the entire alphabet on a pinhead—together with his name and address.

* * * *

Paul Kern was wounded in the head by a bullet in 1915. Since then he has not slept a wink.

* * * *

Don Alfredo Ferdando when he set up Santo Anica's marathon dancing record—127 hours—danced till the skin was worn off the soles of his feet.

* * * *

A freak pedigree steer was bought for £ 100 by a Melbourne showman. It had two heads. It used both for drinking, but only one for eating.

* * * *

Banknotes bearing the name of the bank, date of issue and a serial number, were first printed in China 2697 B.C.

* * * *

1 117 people were killed in Britain, including 252 children, during Great War air raids.

* * * *

The Victoria Cross carries an annuity of £10 a year, with an additional £5 a year for each bar, if the recipient is not of commissioned rank.

* * * *

If a man lives to be 73 years old he will probably have spent the equivalent of 23 years in bed. He will have spent two years shaving.

* * * *

The Duchess of Kent never says "Thank you" when she is passed the salt. It is considered unlucky in Greece to do so.

* * * *

During the hearing of a gold-mining dispute over 20 years ago a counsel made a speech that lasted 45 days.

* * * *

In Britain they cross fingers to ward off the evil eye. In Italy they rattle their keys.

* * * *

7,830,856 tons of British Mercantile Shipping was lost during the Great War.—"News Chronicle."

"JIMMY THOMAS IN RETIREMENT"

Mr. J. H. Thomas and his wife are living very quietly at their home near Worthing, though they are still pestered somewhat by public curiosity.

But friends, who have visited the ex-Minister since his retirement, declare that Mr. Thomas himself feels very far from resigned to a purely private life, for the rest of his days. He is apparently determined in due course, and as opportunity may suggest, to get back into active Parliamentary or political affairs.

A Quintuplet of Connected Word Squares

MISS PAMELA PEDAGOG, teacher of the Blinkville school, by way of making more interesting the home-work of her pupils, suggested that they make word squares, starting with their own first names. A word square is a square of words that read alike horizontally and vertically.

Four of the girls and one of the boys succeeded in constructing such squares and, when Miss Pedagog examined them, she discovered that the five squares could be joined together at their corners. Can you discover the names of the children by filling the squares with words answering the definitions given below?

Upper left-hand square:

1. Girl's name.
2. Of or pertaining to the country.
3. A place of public contest.
4. A critical standard.
5. South African antelope.

Upper right-hand square:

1. Girl's name.
2. To make a deep short noise as a hog.
3. A person who cares for the sick.
4. To result.
5. To guide in a desired direction.

Central square:

1. Girl's name.
2. Manifest.
3. To direct attention.
4. Girl's name.
5. To scatter.

Lower left-hand square:

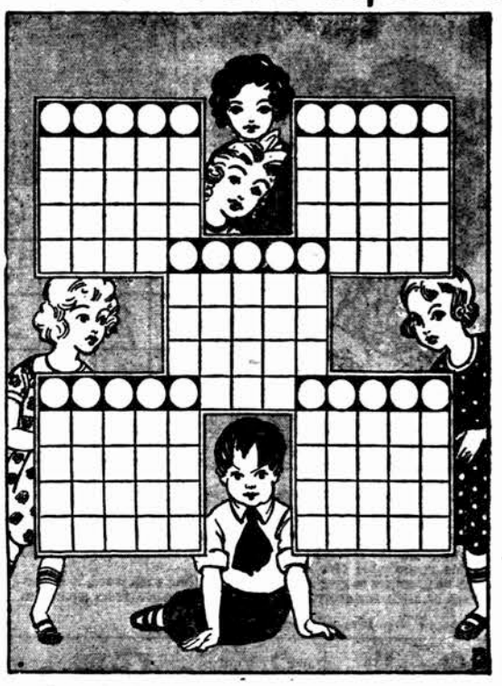
1. Boy's name.
2. That which happens.
3. A piece of wood or metal, tapering to a thin edge and used in splitting substances.
4. A fireplace.
5. In archeology, a stone urn or jar.

Lower right-hand square:

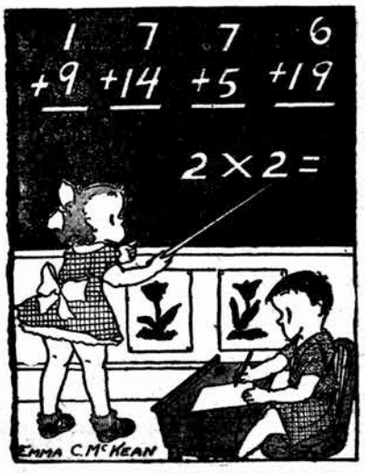
1. Girl's name.
2. The syntactical or structural form peculiar to any language.
3. The seventh sign of the zodiac.
4. The genus to which mulberry trees belong.
5. To gather a great quantity of.

After you have solved the five connected word squares, suppose you try to make a word square out of your own name. You should have no trouble if your name has six or less letters in it, but it takes an exceptionally good puzzlist to build up a word square of seven or more letter words.

(For solution see page 56)



Find the Hidden Date



BETTY and her brother Billie are playing school. Betty, as the teacher, has given Billie, the pupil, a simple problem in addition and multiplication. The solution is a date.

First solve the four problems in addition. Then figure out the letter equivalents of the answers, for example, one is A, two is B, etc. When you put the letters together you spell the name of the month. Your simple multiplication answer will give you the day and if you are very observing you will quickly discover the year.

(For solution see page 56)

Fun with Three Clever "Catches"

FOOLING your friends with clever "catches" is a source of innocent fun. For example, nearly everyone fails to answer correctly this catch question:

1. If a spider climbs a wall at the rate of three feet a day and slides down two feet every night, how long will it take to reach the top of a thirty-foot wall?

The answer given is usually "thirty days," but it is only twenty-eight days, because on the last day the spider does not slip down two feet, having reached the top.

2. Tim Tester owns 40 taxicabs and three garages. He does not wish to put an uneven number of cars in any of the three garages. How can he divide them?

When your friends fail to answer the "catch" tell them that Tim solved his problem by using only two of the garages, putting 20 cars in each.

3. Ask someone if he would prefer to have twice five and 20 dollars or twice 25 dollars.

Nearly everyone replies that there is no difference in the two amounts. Then you point out the "catch" which shows that the second amount is 20 more than the first one. Twice five (10) and 20 make 30 and twice 25 is 50.

Magical Matches

THE magician shows a match-box with the drawer half-opened. The box is empty. The drawer is closed and when it is opened, a number of matches are within.

The matches are in the box all the time, but they are wedged between the end of the drawer and the inside of the cover. Thus the box may be shown apparently empty. When the drawer is closed (the fingers being held at the end to prevent the matches from pushing out) the matches will fall in the drawer.

A whole layer of matches may be produced in this manner. Some match-boxes are sold which are only half the height of the usual match-box. They are especially suited for this trick, as the layer of matches makes a greater showing.

Conundrums

IN what way are a dense smoke and a book that contains a very sad story alike?

• • •

2. Why is the crow a braver bird than the eagle?

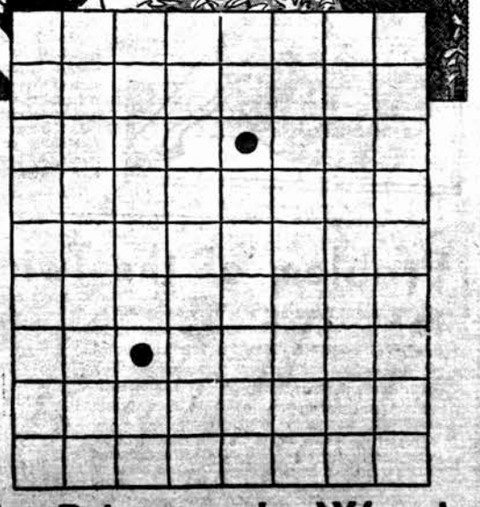
• • •

3. What is it that one often tells someone else to do, but he cannot do it himself?

• • •

4. What is the difference between a cat and a comma?

(For solution see page 56)



The Babes in the Woods

Two little children journeyed into the Black Forest to search for blackberries. They had different ideas as to where the best berries were to be had and took separate routes, each determined to pick more fruit than the other. The children walked in straight paths with occasional rests and, as they proceeded further their halts became more frequent and the distances between stops shorter. Finally, they retraced their steps and met again in the place from which they had started. Their trip should give the puzzlist a little mental relaxation without partaking of the tedious tramp through the wilderness.

The checkerboard arrangements of 72 squares represents the forest and the shaded circles show the positions of the children, when they decided to start back. Trace a route for each child so that together they will cover the entire board.

With the exception of the final square in which they meet, no square is to be used more than once. Each child must make the same number of moves and the first move is to be one square, the second, two squares, the third, three squares and so on.

The children can move in any direction, horizontally, vertically or diagonally, but all the squares covered in a single move must be traced with a single straight line, touching the centers of the squares.

PUZZLISTIC VEGETABLES

	U	D	G	H	K	O
Q	I	A	R	U	B	R
N	S	P	S	N	T	A
H	A	L	I	O	M	G
K	C	E	Y	P	P	
T	E	B	R	E	A	

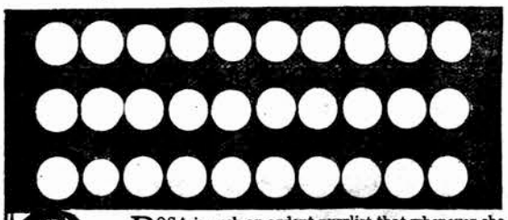
SIMON SEBA'S Seed Catalogue bears on the cover the queer diagram of letters shown in the accompanying drawing. Then, on the second page, the seedman explains his remarkable free offer in which he promises to give away a package of seeds for every kind of vegetable that the reader can spell with the letters in the diagram.

In spelling each word, it is permissible to move from square to square, one square at a time in any direction. It is also required that the names of the vegetables be spelled in a continuous chain of letters. The solver must move from the last letter of one name to the first letter of the name following and so on until each one of the 39 letters is used at least once in spelling the names of 20 vegetables.

Mrs. Cornelia Corntassel entered the contest and was able to plant her entire vegetable garden with the seeds she received, as she spelled the names of no less than 20 vegetables. Although it is too late for anyone to avail himself of this opportunity to get a free supply of seeds there is no reason why the puzzlist should not have the fun of matching Mrs. Corntassel's feat by finding the consecutive names of 20 vegetables.

(For solution see page 56)

A Spelling Puzzle Game



ROSA is such an ardent puzzlist that whenever she starts to read a book she doubles her enjoyment of the printed pages by indulging in a word game which makes an interesting pastime she later tries out on her friends as a puzzle.

The puzzle consists of selecting words spelled with the same number of letters, each letter being used only once. For example, from the book Rosa is now reading she decided to select words of 10 letters, no letter being repeated. Already she has found three such words. A clue to each of these words is found in the following definitions:

1. Theorist.
2. Making or containing an apology.
3. A device for recording voices.

(For solution see page 56)

A Magic Mirror

WITH a brush dipped in oil draw a face on an ordinary looking-glass hanging on the wall. When viewed from a short distance the mirror appears to be perfectly clear.

Request one of your friends to breathe on the glass and your invisible drawing in oil suddenly appears and then shortly vanishes, as the effects of breathing on it wears off. The trick can be repeated without further preparations.

(For solution see page 56)

Problem of the Twins' Firecrackers

MRS. PLAYFAIR has to be very diplomatic in her dealings with the twins, else she will be accused of partiality. Mrs. Playfair had bought 200 firecrackers for the boys' Independence Day celebration and she carefully divided the firecrackers into two equal amounts which she placed in two cardboard boxes on the rear porch.

One of the twins, John, was dispatched on an errand while the other, named Charles, lingered in the realms of Morpheus and the two boxes of firecrackers lay unguarded on the rear porch. Meanwhile the twins' older brother happened along and, having some idle moments to while away, helped himself to the firecrackers, shooting off quite a lot from the two boxes.

After he had gone his way, the belated celebrants reached the scene. Each had heard the noise of the exploding firecrackers and assumed that the other had been doing the firing. When they counted the firecrackers each eyed the other suspiciously and some rather personal remarks were passed. Soon there ensued a fracas that made the battle of Bunker Hill look like a game of tiddly-winks.

Mrs. Playfair rushed out and separated the embattled patriots, but the settlement of their differences was not so easy. John demanded three-quarters of the firecrackers left in Charles' box, while Charles said John should give him one-half of the firecrackers he (John) still had in his box.

How many firecrackers did each boy leave in his box, neither having shot off any?

(For solution see page 56)

WOMAN COUNCILLOR SMACKS ALDERMAN

Another Member Of Gentle Sex Tries To Seize The Mace

The business of the Liverpool City Council was held up for nearly two hours by the uproar which followed a remark by an alderman, whose face was smacked by a woman councillor, while another woman councillor tried to seize the mace which rests in front of the Lord Mayor.

There were incidents inside and outside the council chamber and the police had to intervene, says the Liverpool report.

In reply to questions the Lord Mayor (Councillor R. J. Hall) said the police were in the chamber to preserve law and order. "I regret it is necessary, but unfortunately it is," added the Lord Mayor.

Councillor Mrs. Mary Lilliam Hamilton struck Alderman the Rev. Harry Dixon Longbottom in the face, and she was at first asked to apologise, but later the Lord Mayor said as a gesture he would let her off.

Councillors Mrs. Braddock, who had during the afternoon addressed an unemployed demonstration and watched it march past the Town Hall, tried to seize the mace but a corporation official picked it up in time. Two councillors spoke through a megaphone during the afternoon.

Alderman Longbottom said in so far as he had introduced a personal matter at that meeting he was prepared to withdraw it and apologise for bringing it there.

SHAW'S "DEATH RATTLE"

Report That Was "Greatly Exaggerated"

Mr. Bernard Shaw's 80th birthday is the best reminder of his obstinate determination to go on living, in spite of the many efforts of his critics to write him off as a spent force. Some of these attempts are amusing, as in the case of Mr. A. P. Herbert's mock obituary in a programme note a few years ago:

"George Shaw's later years had a touch of tragedy which his writings invariably missed. He joined the Primrose League, was Chief Scout, President of the British Fascisti, and ultimately Censor of Plays, in which office he maddened the Pyjama school by his pedantry, purity, perversity, and narrow mind. He bequeathed his fortune to Herbert, who spent it in an alehouse in a single night."

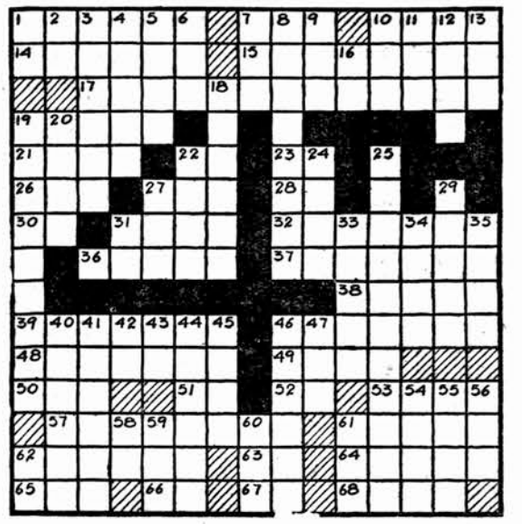
But when that reckless writer Mr. George Jean Nathan seriously hailed "Too True to be Good" as Mr. Shaw's death-rattle he was both a poor critic and a bad prophet. Mr. Nathan's obituary read:

"The obsequies over the remains of the late George Bernard Shaw are being held at the Guild Theatre, and the ululations of the mourners make desolate the New York night. It is a melancholy and depressing spectacle. Friends of the deceased, his loyal followers for years, have with difficulty contained their grief over the passing of their loved one, and the tears roll down the aisles by the hogshead.

Since then Mr. Shaw, blissfully ignorant of his demise, has written five more plays and has another one on the stocks. And it may be that he will go on for many years yet, writing plays and postcards, issuing obiter dicta, and generally eclipsing the gaiety of Nathans.—"Manchester Guardian."

LAST WEEK'S CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

A July Fourth Cross-Word Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

1—Who gave the casting vote in favor of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence?
7—Thing (Law)
10—Seaport in Samoa.
14—Arrowroot.
15—Conceptions.
17—What state was a leader in the American Revolution?
19—Wharf.
21—Epochs.
22—Suffix meaning pertaining to.
23—A New Zealand fortified village.
26—Fish
27—Recede.
28—Of a point in space.
30—Small live stock.
31—Nimbus.
32—Nomad Chinese tribes.
36—Purvey.
37—One who makes corrections in.
38—Cogitate.
39—Indulged in demonstrations of affection.
46—Property left after death (plural).
48—A sweet beverage prepared from almond-juice.
49—Existed.
50—Egg of an insect.
51—Mystic ejaculation.
52—Who was the Egyptian god of the midday sun?
67—Termination of the past tense.
68—Play.

VERTICAL

1—In Oriental countries a title of respect for a woman.
2—Correlative of either.
3—A loud bang ing noise.
4—Pace of a horse (plural).
5—Having the form of an oar.
6—Negative.
7—A fabulous bird of prey.
8—Without palpi.
9—Title.
10—Pain.
11—Hawaiian food.
12—Taverns.
13—Gum.
16—An ancient city of Egypt.
18—Port.
19—What statesman drafted the Declaration of Independence?
20—Lake.
22—Competent.
24—Minute particle.
25—Who was president of the Continental Congress, 1778?
27—Consume.
29—Who was the Greek goddess of peace?
31—Exclamation.
33—Seaport town in France.
34—Mine entrance
35—Frets.
40—European shrub.
41—One of the four positions of the moon.
42—Ejaculation.
43—Chemical symbol for sodium.
44—A star-shaped figure.
45—Ap cath.
46—German theologian.
47—Body of water.
54—Prefix, against.
55—Image.
56—Light (Heb.).
58—What state ratified the Constitution May 29th, 1790 (abbr.).
59—Ravine.
60—Wrath.
61—Dance step.
62—The soul (Egypt. Cult.).

(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our issue of Sunday next)

A Tricky Ruler

TO perform this trick, you must have a two-foot folding ruler, of the kind carpenters use. Tie a small piece of string into a loop, hold the ruler extended and place the string loop over the tip of the ruler. Ask anyone in your audience to place his finger in the loop, and pull down, thereby testing the weight resisting power of the ruler. He will find, of course, that the slightest pull on the string will cause the ruler partly to fold up.

Now announce that, without turning the rule, you will attach an iron poker to its tip, and the ruler will remain perfectly straight. Place the handle of the poker through the loop so that the tip of the handle touches the ruler near its end. Then let the remainder of the poker hang down at an angle, and the leverage applied to the ruler by the poker in this position will hold the ruler stationary and prevent it from folding.

A Puzzle Poem of Missing Rhymes for Independence Day

Rita and Roy, who are sister and brother, already have planned just how they are going to celebrate Independence Day. In honor of the occasion Rita has written a puzzle poem of missing rhymes. Each of the missing words describe some thing they plan to do and enjoy.

Other girls and boy puzzlists can learn all about the interesting Fourth of July celebration Rita and Roy have planned by supplying the missing words, each of which is necessary to complete a rhyme.

After solving the puzzle poem, cut out the drawing and mount it on cardboard for convenience in handling. Then get out your colored crayons or water colors and see how attractively you can color the picture in the patriotic colors of red, white and blue.

The puzzle poem follows:

On July the Fourth, Rita and Roy
Will have a day of fun and joy.
In the city park, they will stand
And sing an anthem with the band.
Then they'll join the children in their (1)*****
And learn to know them by their names.
They will see many happy, smiling faces,
Hoping they may win the (2)*****.
They will run according to their sizes.
Each one hopes to win some (3)******.
They'll also take small parts in the (4)****
Which will commemorate Independence Day.
After that this lad and maid
Will march in a long (5)******.
They'll have a picnic of ice cream and (6) *****.
The very best that the baker makes.
They'll have a happy time among the throngs.
As they lift their voices in patriotic (7)*****.
Then at last when it is night.
They'll watch the fireworks, a pretty (8)*****.

(For solution see page 56)

How Old Are the Sisters?

ADELINE MOHR has always been fascinated by the occult science of Numerology and never fails to discover mysterious relations between the quantity of things.

"Take my two sisters and myself," she is explaining to her cousin, Celia. "I am as many times older than my second sister, as she is times older than my youngest sister. Our total ages equal that of our father who is 57, while the product of our ages coincides with the number of the house in which we live, that is, 5,832."

How old are the sisters?

(For solution see page 56)

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Home Training—'If your children become unmanageable, quickly switch their attention.'

Baffled Mother—'Their what?'

* * * *

'Think, Fred, our flirtation is beginning to attract notice. I beg you, let us get married as soon as possible.'

'Willingly—as soon as both of us can find suitable partners.'

* * * *

'Poor old Tompkins has two wives to support now', remarked the cash-order collector to Mrs. Brown the other morning.

'Good heavens', Mrs. Brown replied. 'You don't mean to say he's a bigamist!'

'Oh, no. Nothing like that; but his son got married last week.'

* * * *

During the general information lesson the teacher had found his scholars slow in recognizing coins of the realm. Pulling a quarter out of his pocket, he slapped it down on the desk

'Whats this? he asked.

'Heads,' said little Tommy.

* * * *

George went in to bat in the village cricket match and was out first ball.

'Not like last week', said the vicar pleasantly.

'Not likely', said George. 'Last week I stuck in an' made forty, and then I come out an' found the blokes 'ad drunk all the cider.'

'You are charged with striking the plaintiff', said the magistrate. 'What have you to say?'

'She asked for it.

'Explain yourself.'

'Well, she asked me to fetch her a wrap', said the prisoner, 'and I fetched her a darned good one.'

* * * *

The judge who was about to deliver a severe sentence looked at the defendant in the dock and began: 'This robbery was consummated in an adroit and skilful manner.'

The prisoner blushed and interrupted: 'Come, now, your honour, no flattery, please.'

* * * *

In the smoke-room of a hotel, a guest had been boring everyone with tales of the wonderful things he had done in all parts of the world.

'Well', said one of his listeners, 'suppose for a change you tell us something you can't do, and I'll undertake to do it myself.'

'That's fine', replied the bore. 'I can't pay my bill.'

* * * *

'May I be struck dead if I did it', cried a Cockney when the jury had convicted him.

There was a pause; and then the judge in measured tones said, 'Prisoner at the bar, Providence not having seen fit to interpose in your case, it is my duty to impose the sentence of the law. Five years' penal servitude.'

Local Resident. "Well, Vicar, how did the village eleven shape against the gentlemen from the Hall?"

Vicar: "We made 10 for four wickets, Mr. Mullins, and then there was a collapse."

* * * *

"Dear Sir,—My mother-in-law died last week and has no further use for the black hand-micro telephone installed at the above address. As I am taking over her house, will you kindly replace the black telephone by a coloured one?"

* * * *

The flapper, having finished her lunch, lit a cigarette. A waiter approached accompanied by an elderly woman, who, before sitting down, remarked, acidly:—

"I hope you don't mind my eating whilst you are smoking."

"Oh, no," replied the girl, coolly, "so long as I can hear the orchestra."

* * * *

A Bank Holiday excursion train had stopped unexpectedly at a country station, and the guard noticed blue smoke pouring from the window of a carriage labelled "No Smoking."

He opened the door, and, after surveying six guilty-looking holiday-makers, remarked: "Gentlemen, there are two rules on this line which are repeatedly broken. First, smoking is forbidden in carriages not set aside for the purpose. Also, the company's servants may not accept gratuities. You have already broken one of these rules."

* * * *

Herbert entered the room with a thoughtful look on his face. He wandered about whistling for a while, then addressed his father, who sat reading the evening paper.

"Dad," he said, "do you remember telling me about the time you were expelled from school?"

Father put down his paper and removed his spectacles.

"Why, yes, son, I remember well," he said.

"Well, Dad," said Herbert, "I'm telling you now."

* * * *

A baronet, well known as a sportsman, arranged a cricket match between a team of his guests and a local club, and in the absence of any more capable umpire, a footman was called upon to officiate.

The baronet went in to bat, and the second ball he received was stopped by his leg.

"How's that?" cried the bowler.

Turning to his master, the footman said, half apologetically, "I'm sorry to say, 'Not at home,' Sir John."

"Not at home!" said the batsman. "What does that mean?"

"Well, sir," replied the footman, "if you will have it, I mean that you're out!"

* * * *

A small boy asked his father how wars began.

'Well', said his father, 'suppose that Britain quarrelled with France———.'

'But', interrupted the mother, 'Britain mustn't quarrel with France!'

'I know', he answered, 'but I am taking a hypothetical instance.'

'You are misleading the child', said the mother.

'No. I am not', he answered.

'Yes, you are.'

'No. I am not.'

'Yes'.

'No'.

'All right, Dad', said the small boy. 'I think I know how wars begin.'

A mutilated ten-shilling note was presented by a young woman at a Croydon post-office (says "The Post Office Magazine"). Form P. 828G was handed to her and these are the answers given:—

Question: In what circumstances was the note damaged? Give date, time, place, etc.

Answer: Chewed by baby, May 1. 6-30 p.m. Baby's cot.

Question: What has become of any part of the note which is missing?

Answer: Inside baby.

* * * *

The wedding-present difficulty had resolved itself into the usual silver butter-dish.

"What shall I put on the card?" she asked. "It's not as though we've known them very long."

"Oh," he grunted, without looking up from his paper, "put on it, 'For butter—or worse.' "

* * * *

"You think more of that old wireless set than you do of me."

"Well, I get less interference from it."

* * * *

Going along a country road Brawn sow a dejected-looking motorist with a starting handle in his hand staring forlornly at a baby car swinging from the branches of an oak tree.

"Good Heavens!" said Brown. "How in the world did it get up there?"

"Why," exclaimed the owner of the car, "I was merely trying to crank her up, and the dashed thing flew right off the handle!"

* * * *

The traveller picked up the railway buffet sandwich and took two small bites.

"H'm!" he sniffed, "I haven't come to the ham in this sandwich yet."

"Try another bite," advised the waitress.

The traveller took another bite—a large one.

"No, not yet," he said.

The waitress shook her head in disgust.

"Too big," she said; "you must have gone right past it."

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Firecracker Problem: Eighty of the 200 firecrackers were shot off, leaving 120 firecrackers, 40 of which were in John's box and 80 in the box belonging to Charles.

Historical Date: The results of the problems in addition and multiplication give the date as July fourth, 1776.

Missing Rhymes: The missing words in the order of their use are: 1. Games. 2. Races. 3. Prizes. 4. Play. 5 Parade. 6 Cakes. 7. Songs. 8. Sight.

Spelling Game: The three words are Speculator, Excusatory, Dictograph.

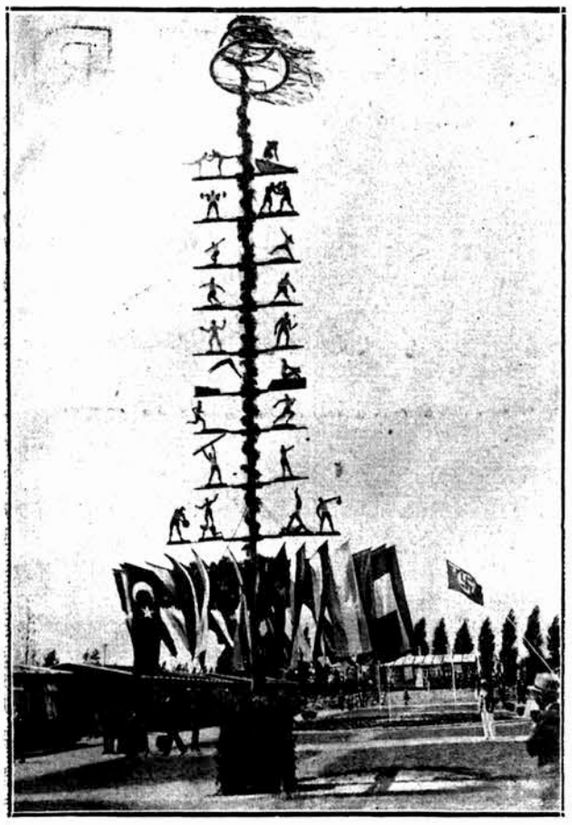
Conundrums: 1. Because each is a volume that brings tears to the eyes. 2. Because it never shows a white feather. 3. Stop a minute. 4 One has claws at the end of its paws and the other is a pause at the end of a clause.

Sailor's Knots: The disappearing knot is indicated by the letter A.

Word Squares: Upper left-hand square—GRACE, Rural, Arena, Canon, Eland. Upper right-hand square—AGNES, Grunt, Nurse, Ensue, Steer. Central Square—DORIS, Overt, Refer, Irene, Strew. Lower, left-hand square—LEWIS, Event, Wedge, Ingle, Steen. Lower, right-hand square—WILMA, Idiom, Libra, Morus, Amass.

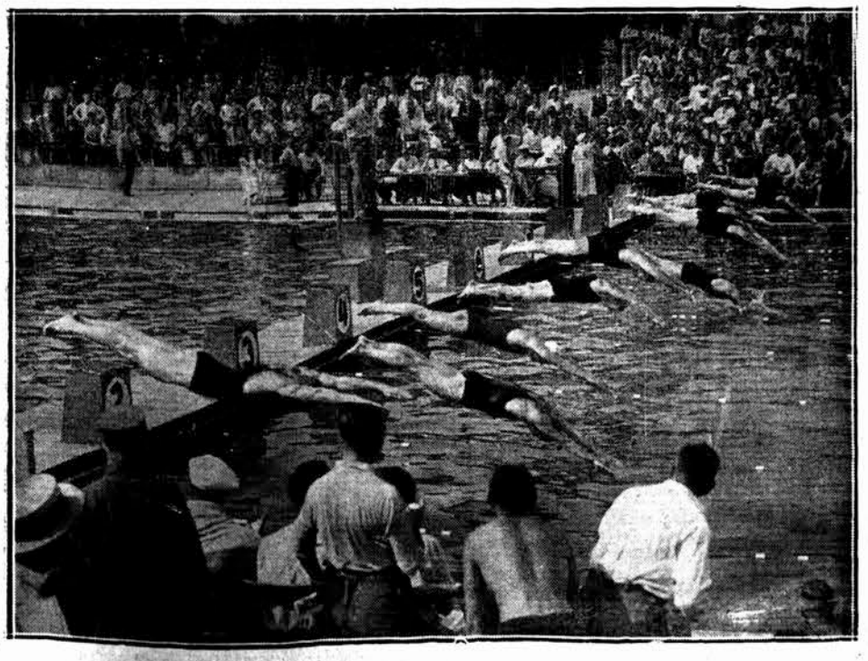
The Puzzle Vegetables: The names of the vegetables in the order of their spelling are: Parsnip, Rutabaga, Turnip, Rhubarb, Okra, Tomato, Potato, Pea, Pepper, Beet, Kale, Leek, Celery, Bean, Squash, Spinach, Asparagus, Parsley, Onion, Radish.

Sisters' Ages: The three sisters are 12, 16 and 27 years old.



"Olympia Tree" at Exhibition Deutschland, Berlin, showing the different sporting poses and flags of nations participating in Olympic Games.

The first of Olympic torch-bearer leaves the Acropolis at Athens. The torch was carried to Berlin by relays.



Fine broad jump of Jessie Owens (American Negro) who won the event at the Olympic Games.

(Above) a beautiful moment at the men's start for the 100 metres crawl in the Swimming-Stadium at Halberstadt, Germany.

(Right) Ballard Pier, Bombay.

Largo Caballero, leader of the Left wing of the Spanish Socialist party.

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